The New-York Times.

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FENIANISM FINISHED.

An Important Proclamation by President Johnson.

The Fenians Characterized as Certain Ill-Disposed Persons.

Their Action Constitutes a High Misdemeanor.

Their Entire Movement and Organization Condemned.

All Good Citizens Exhorted to Keep Clear of Fenianism.

Civil Officers Called Upon to Break Up the Movement.

Gen. Meade Authorized to Use All Necessary Force to Keep the Peace.

The Fenian News of Wednesday Given for What it is Worth.

PROCLAMATION.

By the President of the United States of America, a Proclamation.

Whereas it has become known to me that certain evil-disposed persons have, within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States, begun and set on foot, and have provided and prepared, and are still engaged in providing and preparing means for a military expedition and enterprise, which expedition and enterprise is to be carried on from the territory and jurisdiction of the United States, against the Colonies, districts and people of British North America, within the dominions of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, with which said Colonies, districts and people and kingdom the United States are at peace;

And whereas, the proceedings aforesaid constitute a high misdemeanor, forbidden by the laws of the United States as well as by the laws of nations,

Now, therefore, for the purpose of preventing the carrying on of the unlawful expedition and enterprise aforesaid from the territory and jurisdiction of the United States, and to maintain the public peace as well as the national honor, and enforce obedience and respect to the laws of the United States, I, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, do admonish and warn all good citizens of the United States against taking part or in anywise aiding, countenancing or abetting said unlawful proceedings, and I do exhort all Judges, Magistrates, Marshals and officers in the service of the United States to employ all lawful authority and power to prevent and defeat the aforesaid unlawful proceedings, and to arrest and bring to justice all persons who may be engaged therein, and in pursuance to the Act of Congress in such cases made and provided. I do furthermore authorize and empower Major-Gen. GEORGE G. MEADE, Commander of the Military Division of the Atlantic, to employ the land and naval forces of the United States and the militia thereof to arrest and prevent the setting on foot and carrying on the expedition and enterprise aforesaid.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington this sixth day of June, in the [L. S.] year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and of the Independence of the United States the ninetieth.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Official Report of the Fenian Movements on the Vermont Border.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 6.

The following report of Fenian movements was received to-day by the War Department:

ST. ALBANS, Vt., Wednesday, June 6.

To Brevet Brig.-Gen. S. F. Barstow, Headquarters Maj.-Gen. Meade:

Major CUTLER was sent to Hygate and Eastgate this morning to intercept the Fenians. He could not ascertain that they were commanded by any one. They denied that they were, and said that they were going on their own hook. There was no appearance of an organization, and about one in three had arms. He estimated them to be about 300, very quiet and generally cheerful. A few were disaffected. About 20 had thrown away their arms. They complained of want of subsistence, and were depending on the citizens for food. He could not ascertain that any troops had gone east of Hygate.

AFFAIRS IN CANADA.

Martial Law—An Exciting Scene at Toronto—Accidental Meeting of Fenian Prisoners and a Funeral Cortege.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TORONTO, Tuesday, June 5.

An article in the Ottawa *Times*, the Government organ, believed to have been written by some one in authority, advises an immediate proclamation of martial law on the ground of danger from the enemies here who are believed to be secretly aiding the Fenian cause. It will probably be the first act of the Parliament, which meets on Friday, to suspend the *Habeas Corpus* Act and then adjourn, if the present state of affairs continue. It is believed in official circles at Ottawa that the American troops will not act very heartily in opposition to the Fenians. MICHAEL MURPHY, the leader of the Canadian Fenians, has been removed for safe keeping to the Citadel at Quebec.

LATER.

I am now in receipt of information from most authentic and official sources which enables me to state that, all the contradictory and sensational reports to the contrary notwithstanding, no body of Fenians have landed on the Canada side on the western lakes, either at Bayfield, as reported, or at any other point. You may rely on this as positively accurate, since Major-Gen. NAPIER, commanding Upper Canada forces, has received dispatches to this effect within the last hour.

The *Globe* has also a special dispatch from their regular resident correspondent at Montreal, in which he says that the military authorities in that city have informed him that dispatches have been received giving the information that the Fenians are breaking camp at St. Albans and dispersing.

Your correspondent has had the warmest cooperation of the Canadian Press during his tour, and has had direct access to important and authentic despatches from every part of the Provinces. No doubt you will receive to-night a multitude of contradictory reports from both the East and West, but you may rest well assured that they have no foundation in fact.

Six more Fenian prisoners arrived here about 6 o'clock from Fort Erie, and they were proceeding, under a strong guard, through Parliament-street to the city jail when they were met by the funeral cortege arriving from St. James Cemetery. A scene of the wildest and most uncontrollable excitement ensued. Thousands of citizens surrounded the prisoners, and denounced them as causing the death of the volunteers who had just been buried. The prisoners were, however, safely lodged in jail. Their names are Thos. Pyling, P. Darby, Cincinnati; E. B. Sedwith, Nashville; Jas. Lanhney, Cleveland; Jno. Reed, Buffalo; Jos. Burke, New-York.

Affairs are very quiet here this evening.

More Recruits for the Lower Canada Border—Nearly 10,000 Men Arrived—The Fenians Said to have Crossed Near Phillipsburgh.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

OGDENSBURGH, Wednesday, June 6.

The movement of Fenians in this direction continues brisk. The train east from Potsdam Junction had eight car-loads of men, in all about 400. Since Friday morning, and up to to-day noon, at least 1,500 Fenians have passed over the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburgh and Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroads, for the Lower Canada border, and still they come, thicker and faster. None of the local Fenians in the northern counties have yet commenced to move. This is taken as an indication that the hour of the contemplated blow has not arrived. We have reliable information that 9,700 men have already concentrated on the Canada frontier. Detachments are posted from Fort Covington to Lake Memphremagog. Telegrams received at Prescott, opposite this place, from St. John's, positively assert that Lower Canada was invaded near Phillipsburgh and St. Armand last night, and that the Canadian force was falling back upon St. John's.

Before proceeding to De Kalb Junction last night to seize the cars with Fenian arms, the regulars were ordered to load with ball cartridges, and this morning forty balls were picked up on the ground where they loaded. This incident shows that so many, at least, had no notion of harming the Fenians should they be called upon to fire. The arms and ammunition seized and brought here have been deposited in the State Arsenal and a guard put over them.

Gen. SWEENEY was expected here on the 1 P. M. train from the East to-day by the local Fenians. I have positive information that he left the train at Potsdam Junction and went West to Buffalo. Fenians here, though somewhat annoyed by the seizure of their arms, are feeling first-rate. We have probably not yet seen the most important part of this business.

Reported Rioting at Malone—A Special Order from the Fenian General Commanding.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MALONE, Wednesday, June 6.

The following special order was issued this morning:

SPECIAL ORDER No. 3.—To the Officers and Men of this Command: It having reached the ears of the General commanding that disorderly conduct and rioting took place last evening, it is hereby ordered that the officers and men be held to a strict accountability for their future good conduct, and any violations of the ordinances of the village, or any interference with the rights or property of the citizens thereof will be followed with swift and speedy punishment. The citizens of Malone have proved our friends, and should command our respect while we remain among them. The good men of this command should assist in bringing to the notice of these headquarters all and everything that has a tendency to ruin our good name and tarnish the holy cause that we are embarked in. Bad men have crept among us; they are but few but their villainy has commenced. Officers must remain with their men and attend to their duties, and thus show to the people that we intend to behave with the respect due to their kindness. Men must remain in barracks and leave only upon passes properly given and certified to by their officers.

M. MURPHY, Brigadier-General Commanding.
W. H. LINDSEY, Captian and A. A. G.

Brilliant Promises—The Rebel Maj.-Gen. Magruder Expected—Issue of a Writ of Habeas Corpus.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Wednesday, June 6—1 P. M.

The *Express* publishes the names of fifty-nine Fenian persons captured at Fort Erie, who are now at Brantford, C. W.

At the Fenian meeting held in this city last night Mr. FITZGERALD, who is a Fenian Senator, spoke of the late movement against Fort Erie, and said it was made by order of Gen. SWEENEY. It was intended to draw the main body of the British forces from their strongholds, and it succeeded far better than it was expected. It was one of the great strategic movements that Gen. SWEENEY will duplicate. By to-morrow (to-day) he promised that the Fenians throughout the country would hear of that strategic movement.

Dispatches have been received in this city to-day, stating that at a small meeting held in Cincinnati last night $3,000 was collected to aid the Fenian cause; and also that a brigade, under the command of the Confederate General MAGRUDER and Col. O'DOWD, was ready and would march in less than 48 hours for the frontier.

Gen. SWEENEY was on the frontier to-night, and before many hours they might expect to hear of his having done something.

According to a statement published in the *Express* this morning, some 1,300 left the city last evening, on a train bound eastward—about 500 at 6 P. M. and 800 at a later hour.

The last-mentioned force went off under the command of Capt. DONOHUE, who had returned during the evening with his expedition of the night before from Dunkirk, apparently having made a bootless excursion.

It is all humbug about Batavia being a point of rendesvous of Fenians. The report was probably circulated as a blind.

At present there are some 350 regulars stationed at Fort Porter, in addition to various guards on duty at points in the immediate vicinity.

The Fenian officers, numbering fifteen, who had been held on board the *Michigan*, were brought, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, before Judge CLINTON this morning, and were remanded to the custody of the United States Marshal. This was done, and they were immediately brought before United States Commissioner PARKER. The charge was read to them of violating the neutrality laws, to which they plead "not guilty," and were then remanded to the charge of the United States Marshal and taken to the city jail.

Their case will be called up to-morrow before the United States Commissioner, and they will then be released on giving bail in sufficient sums, with good security, to answer at some future day indictments under the neutrality laws.

The privates are released on their own recognizances, for like purposes, to keep the peace.

Contradiction of the Report about Col. Lowry.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, June 6—3 P. M.

The dispatch from Montreal about Col. LOWRY, of the Forty-seventh British Regulars, sending word to the commander of the United States steamer *Michigan* that if he permitted any more Fenian prisoners to escape from the vessel he would fire upon her, is as absurd as it is untrue.

The Fenians at Malone.

MALONE, N. Y., Wednesday, June 6.

This usually quiet town has assumed an air of importance. Since the recent Fenian movement commenced its population has largely increased, and all are anxiously inquiring what is the news at Malone?

During the past few days companies and squads of Fenians have arrived, till the force now here numbers, as near as can be estimated, about 1,000. Brig.-Gen. MURPHY, formerly of the Sixty-ninth New-York, is here in command. Brig.-Gen. HEFFERMAN, formerly Colonel of the Twenty-eighth Illinois, is also here. Gen. SWEENEY was here, but left for St. Albans yesterday.

Nearly every train from the East and West brings fresh accessions to the Fenian ranks. A large portion of them have taken possession of the buildings on the fair grounds, just east of the village. Others have found comfortable quarters in barns in the suburbs, while quite a number seem to lounge round loose.

The admirable conduct of the Fenians, and the orderly and quiet manner in which all their dispositions are made, is the wonder of our citizens. During their stay here there has been but a single instance of rowdyism or disturbance worth mentioning. Last evening as one of our citizens, Mr. FERRIS, photographer, was going home, he was seized by four persons, apparently Fenians, who undertook to garrote him and rob him of his watch and money. FERRIS was handled quite roughly, but his loud cries of "Murder!" frightened the assailants away.

Gen. MEADE and staff are at Ogdensburgh.

On Monday night a company of boys in blue arrived here from Plattsburgh, and are quartered in the engine-house. To-day two companies of heavy artillery with infantry arms arrived here, and are quartered in King's Hall. They are from Fort Trumbull, under command of Major RIVERS.

What the plans of the leaders of the movement are no one outside of the ring is wise enough to conjecture. They seem to have met with some unexpected delay, and it looks as if the war in this region would prove a stupendous failure.

We are authorised to say there is no truth in the report that the proprietors of the foundry here are casting bells for the Fenian ram. They were solicited to cast some balls, but refused to do so.

Midnight.—The train which has just arrived from the West brought seven car-loads of Fenians from Potsdam Junction. This adds about four hundred to the force already here.

From reliable sources we learn that over a thousand more will be here during the next twenty-four hours.

A Reported Movement at Last.

ST. ALBANS, Wednesday, June 6.

Gen. SWEENEY has ordered an advance. Gen. MAHON commands the movement. Gen. SPEAR brings up the support, and Col. MURPHY goes to the front.

There is a strong feeling of sympathy between the United States regular troops and the Fenians, and it cannot be disguised.

Gen. SWEENEY has issued an official order, as Secretary of War of I. R. B., promoting Col. JOHN O'NIEL to be General, and breveting other officers.

There is but one British soldier at St. Armand, the balance, under Capt. CARTER, has gone to St. Alexander.

British accounts state that there are 5,000 Fenians between Newport and Malone. They will probably move forward.

The grand movement contemplated here has probably commenced in earnest. On the road between here and East Highgate, as well as to Franklin, there were Fenians and supply wagons passing up to this afternoon, and the Fenians will soon be supplied with arms and ammunition, and will make some effective show in Canada. This evening one hundred and fifty Fenians arrived from the South, and are now in town. They will probably be marched off early to-morrow morning, if not during the night.

Five cases of arms and ammunition, principally composed of the latter, were seized by United States authorities at Essex Junction, twenty miles south of this place, this evening, and taken from the train from Boston.

There will be no stay in Gen. SWEENEY's onward movements.

The Fenians at East Highgate, eight miles north from this point, broke camp this noon, and marched off on the road in the direction of Franklin, which is situated about two and a half miles from the Canadian border. The advance was headed by Col. MICHAEL SCANLAN and Col. CONLEY, closely followed by Col. O'CONNOR and his regiment.

Gen. MAHAN and Chief Engineer TRICILIAN, and Quartermaster-General VAN BRUNT, of SWEENEY's staff, left here shortly before twelve o'clock, and arrived at East Highgate about two o'clock. Here they found that one company had stayed behind, and had voted to return to St. Albans. Gen. MAHAN immediately had them formed in line, and made a short address, calling on them to turn and march to the border, and, now that they were so near the line, that Fenians retiring in disgust are perfectly absurd. Some few may have become disheartened, but the mass are ready for an onward movement.

The Fenians are moving in force. A few straglers were met up the road by General MAHAN, who made a speech to a squad of 40, and induced them to turn back. Some troops have gone beyond this place. The objective point is Montreal.

The Fenians, about 2,000 strong, will make a reconnoisance to-night in Canada, pick out a place for camping on the other side of the line, intrench and have the men come up. They are to gather supplies and forage upon the enemy, after which they will move. An attack will undoubtedly be made about daybreak.

All Quiet.

TORONTO, Wednesday, May 6—9 P. M.

All remains quiet at the different points. The chief point of interest is Cornwall and the St. Lawrence River. A number of gunboats have arrived and are coming up to patrol the river.

The excitement has much abated.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, June 6.

All quiet here to-night. The city is full of Fenians, said to number as many as 2,500.

It is raining heavily.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, June 6.

An enthusiastic Fenian meeting was held here last evening. Speeches were made, and some money and the "green flag" raised. Another was held this evening. The representation from this city, with Gen. SWEENEY, is likely to be increased.

Meeting at Portland, Me.

PORTLAND, Me., Wednesday, June 6.

A large and enthusiastic Fenian meeting was held here to-night, addressed by Mr. FITZGERALD, of Boston, and others. One thousand dollars was raised. Seventy-five men have been sent forward from here.

The Excitement Subsiding.

TORONTO, C. W., Wednesday, June 6.

News has been received from all quarters up to noon to-day. Everything is quiet and the excitement is subsiding.

Fenian Arrest in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Wednesday, June 6.

THOMAS LAHAN QUINLAN, State Treasurer, and agent for the sale of Fenian bonds, O'Neill Head-Centre, Lara Circle, has been arrested, and is now in prison. The United States Marshal has possession of the headquarters and papers. A few muskets and knapsacks were the only munitions found.

The Colorado Fenians in Motion.

PIKE'S PEAK, Colorado, Sunday, June 3.

Five Fenians left here by overland stage this morning. They were extremely reticent, and only said they were going to California. They probably were, as they went West. *The utmost enthusiasm prevails.*

Fenian Cohorts Start for the Field.

TIFFIN, Ohio, Sunday, June 3.

A Fenian left here to-day. He was armed with a canteen and marched by platoons when he went out of town. *The utmost enthusiasm prevails.*

The Fenian Navy on Lake Erie—Oliver Hazard Perry's Laurels in Danger.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Tuesday, June 5.

The entire Fenian navy left here to-day. It capsized when a short distance out, and a gushing anxiety prevails regarding the fate of the mariners. The docks are lined with washerwomen, crying and wringing their clothes. *The utmost enthusiasm prevails.*

Prisoners to be Taken by the Fenians.

JOHNSON'S ISLAND, Tuesday, June 5.

The commanding officer here has received orders to fit up barracks for twenty-seven hundred Canadian prisoners, as Gen. GRANT has leased this post to the Fenians for nine years or during the war. *The utmost enthusiasm prevails.*

A Fenian Battle on the Niagara Frontier.

NIAGARA FALLS, Tuesday, June 5—2 A. M.

A sanguinary battle was fought here last night. It is not yet fully ascertained which is victorious, as the two armies were on opposite sides of Niagara River during the engagement. Owing to the spray which rises from the cataract it is expected that most of our losses will be found among the mist. Particulars will be sent by canal boats as fast as received. *The utmost enthusiasm prevails.*

Prospect of Another Engagement.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, June 5.

It is believed by prominent Fenian Centres that a decisive battle will or will not take place at Fort Erie to-morrow or at some other time. This is the only reliable intelligence we can sift from the conflicting rumors. *The utmost enthusiasm prevails.*

Important Orders at Sandusky, Ohio.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 5.

The Sandusky Fenians are ordered to report at Fort Erie at once, with thirty days' rations, yawl boats and saddles. They will be organized as mounted marines. *The utmost enthusiasm prevails.*

Arrival of Gen. Sweeney at St. Albans—More Arms Seized—Gov. Dillingham Prepared to Call Out the Militia.

BOSTON, Wednesday, June 6.

A special despatch from St. Albans announces the arrival of Gen. SWEENEY last evening. He was received by the Fenians with great enthusiasm.

It is reported that Gen. SWEENEY manifests considerable despondency at the state of affairs. Seizures of arms and ammunition were daily made by the United States authorities.

Gov. DILLINGHAM has a special officer at St. Albans from the Vermont State Adjutant-General's office, watching to get an understanding of the situation, and to consider the expediency of calling out the militia.

Citizens say that if the Fenians had moved forward at any time before last night they would have gone into Canada with slight difficulty.

More Recruits.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Wednesday, May 6.

A company of Fenians, numbering sixty-five, left this city to-day for Buffalo, to join the Fenian Army of Invasion.

Six to seven hundred men have passed through here within the past two days from other places *en route* to the Canadian border.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, June 6.

Two hundred Fenians left here last night for the frontier.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Tuesday, June 5.

A company of Fenians, without arms, left this city to-day for the East.

Others are preparing to go as soon as transportation is arranged.

A Silly Rumor—Threat from Col. Lowry.

PORTLAND, Me., Wednesday, June 6.

A special dispatch to the *Press* from Montreal states, on the authority of the Montreal *Herald*, that Col. LOWRY, of the Forty-seventh British Regulars, learning that some of the Fenian prisoners on board of the United States gunboat *Michigan* had escaped, sent word that if any more were permitted to escape he would fire upon her.

Movements in this State.

HUDSON, N. Y., Wednesday, June 6.

Sixty Fenians left this city last night on the 11 o'clock train north, supposed to be bound for the Canadian frontier. The Circle held an enthusiastic meeting last evening.

ROCHESTER, Wednesday, June 6.

The Fenians held a meeting here last night, which was largely attended and quite enthusiastic. Donations in cash to the amount of $800 were made, beside contributions of arms, accoutrements, stores, &c., &c.

A few volunteered to go to the front and fight. During the night small detachments of men left the city for the St. Lawrence region, the most of them carrying arms.

The Fenian managers here avow their purpose to fit out each man when he starts with arms, rather than take the chances of a seizure by the Federal Government, if the arms and munitions are shipped in quantities.

There is little abatement of zeal among the Fenians here.

Operations on the Northeastern Border—Appearance and Conduct of the Fenians.

From Our Own Correspondent.

POTSDAM, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., Tuesday, June 5, 1866.

Our quiet neighborhood is, all at once, thrown into excitement by the movements of considerable numbers of Fenians through by railroad, and the stepping off from the trains of other numbers not so considerable, but still quite respectable by count.

The movement commenced last week, (Thursday,) by the arrival of three car loads, who passed on to the junction, and thence by the Ogdensburgh Railroad to Malone. Since then every train from the South has brought from 100 to 500 of the same general appearance, the same Irish brogue, and the same know-nothing and care-nothing air, as to where or upon what errand they were traveling. Gen. SWEENEY arrived Monday night from Albany, but has since gone eastward. The men behave moderately well thus far, not stealing unless the temptation is too strong; or, what is the same thing, unless the Monday's washing or the farmers hens, turkeys, and roasting pigs are thrust in their faces.

Gen. MEADE is at Ogdensburgh with a small force of United States infantry. United States District-Attorney DART is here, backed by a force of Deputy Marshals, Sheriffs, &c., &c.]

There is no doubt but that an attack is intended upon some point in Lower Canada, if they succeed in running their arms and ammunition through the country.

It seems a pity that these men have been allowed to progress thus far. I have conversed with many of them, and, although passably intelligent on general subjects, they are stupid, utterly ignorant about the feeling, the situation, and even the location of Canada. They are all young men, and admit, as to most of them, that they were in the rebel army in our late war—some of them with HOOD "when he was so badly whipped by THOMAS at Nashville;" some with FORREST at Fort Pillow, and nearly all from Tennessee, Missouri, Louisiana and other South and Southwestern States.

TUESDAY, 12 o'clock—noon.

The train has just passed going north, containing about 100 to 125 more of these deluded men. They were, some of them in military garb, but two persons, who seemed to have charge of them, had small swords. I learn that the small force sent out by Gen. MEADE from Ogdensburgh yesterday, to intercept the train which contained the arms rescued from the United States authorities yesterday at Chamount, Jefferson County, succeeded in executing their orders, stopping the train at De Kalb Station.

It is expected that a forward movement will be made soon by this force, under the immediate command of Gen. SWEENEY, from the line of the Ogdensburgh Railroad, into Canada, by way of Fort Covington and Chateaugay—towns of Franklin County, N. Y., on the 45th° north latitude—(the Canada line.) We hope that measures will be taken by our Government, if not already in train, to protect the peaceable inhabitants of this northern border from the intolerable abuses likely to occur when this Fenian "invading army" comes flying back, scattered, routed, and utterly beyond military discipline. That is the time we dread.

Yours, W.

What is Said in the City—What is Doing—"Brigadier-General James E. Kerrigan" at Work—Troops Going to the Border—A Warrant Issued for the Arrest of President Roberts.

Fenianism, as a topic of general conversation, is about used up, and the unfortunate reporter who is booked to do the "Fenian sentiment in the City" has a hard time of it in hunting up sufficient material to make a readable paragraph. His brother of the quill, who is at the "scene of active operations" on the border, has the advantage of him in every respect, for there something is going on, and if there isn't, he can indulge his imagination without getting caught at it—a license which most of them seem to have availed themselves of, judging by the telegraphic dispatches sent through. But the City Fenians must be looked after as well as those who have donned the war paint, so here goes. A visit to the Roberts-Sweeney headquarters is naturally the first thing which suggests itself to the reporter who has the city job on hand, so thither we proceeded yesterday. A goodly number of Hibernians were gathered in front of the premises, discussing the latest dispatches and the prospects of the cause. Some are trying to persuade others to enlist, but as a rule the "others" fail to perceive the matter in that light. A few, however, are induced to step up to the office and enroll their names as being of the number who love their country and Fenian greenbacks. The President (ROBERTS) of the Brotherhood is occasionally to be seen, but shows no traces of the cares and anxieties one would expect he must encounter while directing the civil affairs of a republic of Irishmen. His air is mysterious, his face wearing an expression of calmness and serenity, his brow is unwrinkled, his form is portly and his whiskers are sandy. He moves about with dignity, addressing a few words now and then to an anxious Senator, or giving instructions to some inquiring clerk. His voice is steady, his language cheerful, and calculated to encourage the wavering and give heart to the desponding. He don't believe in failure, or if he does he wont say so as long as there are any bonds of the Republic of Ireland to be sold. In the snatches of conversation which we overhear, he expresses the belief that Gen. SWEENEY's plans will be prosecuted to success, and that a few days will see him safely lodged in Canada, with the Irish flag waving over his conquering hosts, and an army of one hundred thousand Irishmen standing at his back. This feat accomplished, the liberation of Ireland follows as a matter of course, and will be effected as easily as drinking mint juleps in hot weather. To the inquiry "What will you do with Canada when you get it?" evasive replies are made, to the effect that they will trade it off for a gunboat, or "swap" it for "hard tack" and "salt horse" with which to feed their army. Up to this time, however, no such "swap" has been made. Men are being sent to the border as fast as they can be obtained, where, it is said, there are plenty of arms awaiting them. In the recruiting preference is given to men who have seen service, and there is many an Irishman who fought well during the late war who has been sent out upon this murdering expedition, deluded and deceived by his more intelligent and more prudent countrymen, who quietly remain at home, where the bonds are for sale, and where greenbacks flourish.

But the principal interest in New-York Fenianism for the past two days seems to have centered about "Brig.-Gen. JAMES E. KERRIGAN." New-Yorkers generally know KERRIGAN as having formerly been a clerk in a Police Court and a "fighter" of the Isaiah Rynders wing of Democracy; also as having been a pugilistic Member of Congress, who voted with his own party, drank with all, and did no good to any; also as having been Colonel of a New-York regiment, when his fighting propensities seemed to desert him; also as having been in the Old Capitol Prison, and also as having been dismissed the service of the United States. He now turns up as a "Fenian Brigadier-General," by whose authority appointed, or with what powers endowed, are points upon which we have not been informed. KERRIGAN, the bold, has opened a recruiting office in Tammany Hotel, where he is said to be raising a Fenian brigade for service in Canada. But the wary KERRIGAN, having a wholesome fear of Marshal MURRAY, does not set forth this idea publicly—he wants laborers, so his announcements say, and he posts bills at the entrance of the hotel which say "a gold mine has just been discovered on the St. Lawrence River—2,500 laborers wanted to go there immediately—transportation furnished." KERRIGAN, the sensational, knows how to keep up the excitement among his countrymen, and frequent specimens of the startling dispatches which he claims to receive are put on his bulletins for the mystification of enthusiastic Fenians. One of these reads as follows:

"We have met the enemy and they are ours."

HEADQUARTERS, June 6, 1866.

Brig.-Gen. Jas. E. Kerrigan:

We met a superior force of the enemy a few miles this side of Ottawa, and routed them "horse, foot and dragoons." Ere the declining rays of this day's sun I will have occupied one of the enemy's most important posts in a strategic point of view.

(Signed) Gen. W. T. SWEENY.

All of which is supposed to have originated in the prolific brain of the grandiloquent KERRIGAN. Here is another of the same sort:

BUFFALO, June 6, 1866.

Seven thousand troops from the South have got safely within the Canadian lines. A fight going on opposite Suspension Bridge. Thousands of troops arriving.

By which means the patriotic KERRIGAN strives to "fire the Irish heart." And he succeeds to an extent scarcely to be credited in these days when common sense is liberally dispensed even among Irishmen. Hundreds of youthful Celts have enrolled their names as "laborers," and been spirited away by the dexterous KERRIGAN. Where they have gone, how they got there, or what they have gone for, remains to be seen. Another placard was posted on the hall door just before dark, announcing that a mass meeting of the friends of Ireland would be held in the Park at 6 o'clock.

At the appointed hour, dismal howls arising from Fenian throats announced to passers-by that the friends of Ireland had assembled. A crowd of possibly two hundred persons congregated around the steps of the City Hall, and cheered most lustily some speakers, who talked loudly and gesticulated wildly. As we are not partial to promiscuous assemblages of this unwashed character, we failed to learn either the names of the speakers or the nature of their remarks. We were informed, however, that it was only another dodge of the bewildering KERRIGAN to secure recruits. A slight sprinkling of rain soon dispersed the crowd, which was evidently opposed to water on principle, applied either externally or internally.

It will be necessary, in order to give our City Fenian reporter a fair chance, for those of the craft who are at the seat of war, to extemporize accounts of a few more "great battles" in order to renew the excitement in the City. Otherwise we shall be out of items in a day or two. The promised arrest of President ROBERTS bids fair to galvanize the interest for a brief period, and if Marshal MURRAY will only extend similar courtesies to KERRIGAN, we shall doubtless be able to pull through for the remainder of the week. That President ROBERTS is likely to come to grief speedily is evident from the action taken yesterday by the United States District Attorney and Marshal MURRAY.

THE WARRANT FOR THE ARREST OF ROBERTS.

In accordance with the instructions of the Attorney-General of the United States, published in the TIMES yesterday morning, the necessary preliminary steps were taken yesterday for the arrest of such of the Fenian leaders as are or have been engaged in promoting movements in violation of the Neutrality law of the United States, passed on the 20th of April, 1818, the 6th section of which reads as follows:

"If any person shall, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, begin or set on foot, or provide or prepare the means for any military expedition or enterprise, to be carried on from thence against the territory or dominions of any foreign prince or State, or of any colony, district or people, with whom the United States are at peace, every person so offending, shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be fined not exceeding $3,000, and imprisoned not more than three years."

Marshal MURRAY, being under orders, yesterday applied to the United States District-Attorney for counsel in the matter, and in the course of the day, Mr. ETHAN ALLEN, acting United States District-Attorney, in the absence of Mr. COURTNEY, who is now in Washington, drew a warrant, in accordance with the provisions of the section already cited, and handed it to the Marshal for execution. It reads as follows:

The President of the United States of America, to the Marshal of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, and to any of his Deputies, or either of them:

Whereas, Complaint on oath has been made to me, charging that WILLIAM R. ROBERTS did, on or about the 5th of June, in the year 1866, at the Southern District of New-York, knowingly within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States, begin and set on foot a military expedition, and has provided and is now providing the means for a military expedition or enterprise to the territory of Upper Canada and of Lower Canada, and other Provinces and Territories adjoining thereto, all of which Territories are a part of the territory and under the Government jurisdiction of the Kingdom of Great Britain, a foreign State or Power with which the United States are now at peace, contrary to the law of Congress for the purpose of neutrality made and provided: now, therefore, you are hereby commanded, in the name of the President of the United States of America, to apprehend the said WILLIAM R. ROBERTS, and bring his body forthwith before me, or some Judge or Justice of the United States, or other United States Commissioner, wherever he may be found, that he may then and there be dealt with according to law for the said offense.

Given under my hand and seal, this 6th day of [L. S.] June, in the year of our Lord 1866, and of our Independence the 90th.

GEORGE F. BETTS,
United States Commissioner for the Southern District of New-York.
S. G. COURTNEY, United States District-Attorney.

The Marshal received the foregoing warrant at 2 o'clock, and set himself and deputies diligently to the work of capturing the President of the Irish Republic and Commander-in-Chief of the Armies and the Navy of Ireland. The worthy chief did not happen to be at his usual headquarters during the afternoon, and a rumor was in circulation that he was out of the city; some persons, however, professing to know better, represented that he was only secreted for the present for the purpose of facilitating certain movements which his arrest might interfere with, and that as soon as he had consummated certain arrangements he would surrender himself to the Government.

Whether other arrests are to follow will depend upon whether the necessary affidavits can be procured. Mr. COURTNEY, the United States District-Attorney, being in Washington, will no doubt return to his post of duty laden with special instructions from headquarters. Meantime his First Assistant, Mr. ALLEN, has done his duty in the premises faithfully.

Proclamation by President Roberts.

HEADQUARTERS FENIAN BROTHERHOOD,
706 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 6.

TO THE FENIAN BROTHERHOOD:—My countrymen, brothers and friends—In the hour of doubt and uncertainty, I appealed to you to be brave of heart and firm of purpose. When cowards quailed and doubters sneered, you persevered and hoped on. When imbecility and dishonesty placed the cup of shame and bitterness to your lips, and you were compelled to drain it to the dregs, you still worked and triumphed over covert and open foes, as well as difficulties which would have made men succumb in a less holy cause than ours. It is the cause of oppressed Ireland, of humanity, justice, liberty, aye, of divinity itself; and it cannot perish unless we are false to all the nobler attributes which exalt the man above the brute, and the possession of which elevate him to the highest dignity of created beings. No, my countrymen, it cannot fail; it will succeed and triumph. Yes; even in our times, by our own efforts, and at the expense of our fortunes and our blood, if necessary. The concentrated wrongs of centuries are in our hearts, and give strength to the passionate longings for Irish freedom, which neither time nor obstacle can quench. The calumnies and enmities of cowards, who, though born beneath the banner of Republican freedom, become the lying tools of English despotism, cannot retard us in our onward march to smite the detested foe of Liberty. England fought this republic with cannon, ships, guns and bullets. She destroyed our mercantile marine. She maligned our motives. She falsified our record. She rent the Union, and drenched the land in blood. She reviled America and Americanism in her House of Lords, and scoffed at them in her Parliament, and, to cap the climax of her infamy, she nurtured a conspiracy beneath her flag for the assassination of the elected head of our Republic; and when the martyred patriot's corpse was borne through a land draped in morning, the lamentations of a great nation were blended with feelings of indignation and revenge.

How base, then, is the truckling spirit that can forget these injuries, these crimes against liberty, and would place the heart hopes of a race beneath the heel of a tyrant who will feel less grateful for the service than exultant at his power to inspire fear where he knows there can be no love. And yet I am as sure as that I live, leaving out a few bigots and mercenary tricksters, that the great body of American-born citizens despise England and her power, and appeal to "higher laws" than those which, according to England's own interpretation, are obsolete and unjust. She certainly can not claim a different one in her favor from that which she so successfully practiced for the benefit of herself and the injury of America.

But no matter, fellow-countrymen, what may happen—how many obstacles we may have to encounter—how many of us may fall or perish—our cause will triumph as sure as a just God lives, and Irishmen and their descendants remain true to the genius and valor for which our race have ever been conspicuous.

Yours fraternally, WM. R. ROBERTS,
President Fenian Brotherhood.

FORTRESS MONROE.

Mutiny on Board the Steamer Winchester—Arrival of Colored Troops from Texas.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, June 5.

The steamer *Winchester*, Capt. GREGORY, six days from Havana, short of coal, has arrived, bound to New-York. She encountered on Sunday a heavy southwest gale, lasting twenty-four hours. The day before she sailed the crew mutinied, and three were put in irons by the United States Consul, to be delivered to the United States District-Attorney for trial.

A heavy southwest squall, accompanied by rain and lightning, sprang up suddenly at 3:30 P. M. to-day, uprooting trees, &c., but doing no material damage.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, June 6.

The steamer *Gen. Sherman*, Capt. PENDLETON, eight days from New-Orleans, has arrived with 125 men of the Tenth United States Colored troops. They will be disembarked and mustered out of service at City Point. The regiment has been stationed at Galveston. Eight companies, the balance, commanded by Major WM. F. BAKER, have since sailed from New-Orleans on the steamers *Norwich* and *Lavacca*. The former is now due. The *Gen. Sherman* reports heavy weather off Cape Hatteras yesterday.

The steamer *City of Albany*, Capt. AINSWORTH, arrived in the Capes this morning. She reports having encountered a heavy squall yesterday off Hog Island, from the Southwest—a terrific wind with, rain lasted twenty-five minutes.

The steamer *Winchester*, from Havana, has sailed for New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, June 5.

The steamer *Express*, the pioneer of the direct line between Liverpool and Norfolk, arrived at the latter place yesterday morning, with a large cargo consigned to different parts of the State.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Soldiers' State Convention.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Tuesday, June 5.

The Soldiers' State Convention assembled at the Academy of Music to-day. Gen. JOSHUA T. OWEN was chosen President, with a large number of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries.

Resolutions were adopted denouncing the appointment to office of men who embarrassed the operations of the Government; favoring the adoption of constitutional guarantees to prevent the recurrence of rebellion; declaring that Congress should be sustained in the requirement of such guarantees; demanding that the leading traitors shall be convicted and executed; indorsing Congress in the protection of loyal men in the South; requesting legislation that will secure a high protective tariff, and recommending Lieut.-Gen. GRANT and Gov. ANDREW CURTIN as candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States.

Addresses of a radical nature were delivered by Gen. OWEN, Col. KEATLEY, Gen. BRISBIN, and others. They were much applauded.

Great enthusiasm and unanimity prevailed.

NEW-JERSEY.

Indictment of Members of the Legislature.

TRENTON, N. J., Wednesday, June 6.

The Grand Jury of Mercer County, who have been investigating corruptions used in passing bills through the Legislature, presented indictments to-day against G. S. WAGONER, of Passaic; C. M. RUE, of Hudson; BARCLAY HAINES, of Burlington, and DANIEL HOLSMAN, of Bergen. The first two were members of the House; the last two were what are known as "lobby members." They also made a general presentment on this subject calling public attention to this crime, and also to the kindred crime of using money in elections. There has been considerable excitement on the subject.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Organization of the State Legislature.

CONCORD, N. H., Wednesday, June 6.

The State Legislature met to-day and organized by choosing DANIEL BARNARD President of the Senate, and AUSTIN T. PIKE Speaker of the House. Gov. SMYTHE will be inaugurated to-morrow.

From the Southwest.

NASHVILLE, Wednesday, June 6.

The testimony favorable to HOGE will not be received in Court, it not being sworn to, and being simple letters of recommendation.

A grand festival for disabled Confederates in Edgefield was held to-night.

A terrible hurricane passed over Pulaski. Trees were prostrated and other damage done.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, June 6.

Sailed, ship *Palmyra*, for New-York.

Arrived, steamer *Evening Star*, from New-York.

Cotton firmer; sales, 1,800 bales low Middling, at 33c.@35c. To-day's receipts, 131 bales. Bank Sterling, 65; New-York Bank Checks, ½ premium. Freights—Cotton to New-York, ¾c.@⅞c. ℔ ℔; to Liverpool, ¾c. ℔ ℔.; Havre, 1c. ℔ ℔.

Gen. SHERIDAN issued orders to observe Gen. SCOTT's memory, but has no guns to fire salutes. Mayor MONROE has hung a flag at half-mast from the City Hall.

Twenty-five thousand rations were sent to the people that were flooded on the Red River.

Severe Storm and Swamping of a Boat with Fifteen Men.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, June 6.

In a severe storm off the coast 15 people in a boat were swamped off the Point to-day. They were workmen going to the Rip-Raps. A boat from the frigate *New-Hampshire* put off for their relief; also the *Water* steam-tug at this place. The boat is on Hampton bar, and was a naval supply boat. The house of a Mr. HENDRICKS was also blown down, and considerable other damage was done.

Disastrous Tornado—Great Loss of Life and Property.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Tuesday, June 5.

A tornado passed this city and vicinity between 1 and 2 o'clock this afternoon, accompanied by a heavy rain and thunder storm. The Bamburg (S. C.) school-house was destroyed, killing seven children and wounding nine. The crops are supposed to be seriously damaged by the heavy rain storm. There has been incessant rain for the past two days.

Capt. Menter, of Cincinnati, Shot by a Burglar.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, June 6.

Capt. MENTER, of the celebrated MENTER's Band, was mortally wounded by a pistol ball fired by a burglar who entered his house at Newport, Ky., this morning for the purpose of robbery. MENTER's son afterward shot the burglar, fatally wounding him.

Failure of a Philadelphia Banker.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, June 6.

The failure of a prominent banker in this city is reported. The failure excites considerable comment. He is said to be "short" in gold to a very large amount.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamship Africa at Halifax.

Latest Aspect of the Austro-Prussian Difficulty.

No Congress to be Held Unless Austria will Join.

Rumor that Hostilities were to Commence on the 28th of May.

Kossuth Co-operating with the Italian Government by Inciting Revolution in Hungary.

Enthusiastic Uprising of the Italian Volunteers.

Garibaldi on His Way to the Coast of the Adriatic.

A Reactionary Conspiracy Quelled in Naples.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, June 6.

The steamship *Africa*, Capt. ANDERSON, which left Liverpool at 4 P. M. on the 26th, *via* Queenstown 27th ult., arrived at Halifax this morning, *en route* to Boston. She has 43 passengers for Halifax and 77 for Boston.

The political situation on the Continent was not materially changed. It is confirmed that the three neutral Powers sent identical notes to Berlin, Vienna, Frankfort and Florence, inviting all the Powers to a conference. It was believed that all the Powers will assent to the conference to be held at Paris as early as possible. Warlike preparations, meanwhile, continued.

Depression in English finances and commerce continued, but there was rather a better feeling.

Bills to carry out the measures proposed in Mr. GLADSTONE's budget were debated in the House of Commons on May 24, and passed to a second reading.

An influential meeting was held at the Mansion House, London, on the 24th, presided over by the Lord Mayor, to inaugurate the movement to raise a monument to Mr. GEORGE PEABODY, the American banker. Resolutions were adopted that the statue should be erected in some conspicuous spot in the City of London in testimony of the gratitude of the people of England to Mr. PEABODY, and that a committee be appointed to collect subscriptions for the purpose.

Several journals ridicule the idea of erecting a statue as being the most appropriate way of honoring Mr. PEABODY.

At a drawing-room reception held by the Princess of Wales, on behalf of the Queen, the American Minister presented Brig.-Gen. WILLIAM BARTLETT, of the United States Army.

Archbishop CULLEN has been created a Cardinal.

The steamship *Queen*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the morning of the 24th, and at Liverpool in the afternoon of the next day.

The steamship *Louisiana*, from New-York, reached Queenstown on the evening of the 24th.

The steamship *Etna*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the night of the 24th, and Liverpool on the afternoon of the 26th.

The steamship *Scotia*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown at 8 P. M. on the 25th, and Liverpool on the afternoon of the 26th.

The steamship *Mississippi*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 25th.

The steamship *Arago*, from New-York, arrived at Falmouth on the 25th.

The steamship *Borussia*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the morning of the 26th.

The *Africa* had fine weather during the passage. She sailed at 2 o'clock P. M, for Boston, where she will be due Friday morning. She passed, May 28, 6 A. M., 65 miles west of Fastnet, steamer *Palmyra*. Lat. 51, long. 14, passed steamer *City of Paris* for Liverpool. June 4, 8 A. M., off Cape Race, passed steamer *St. Patrick*, bound East.

THE GERMAN WAR QUESTION.

The Proposed Conference—France, England and Russia Take the Initiative.

The position of affairs is unchanged. Congress appears to be assured, but war continues to be prepared for.

A Paris telegram of the 25th says: "Identical notes were dispatched yesterday and to-day by the English, French and Russian Cabinets, to Berlin, Vienna, Frankfort and Florence for the assembly of a Congress to deliberate upon the question of the German Federal Reform, that of the Elbe Duchies and the Austro-Italian difficulty." It is expected that the Congress will assemble on the 5th of June.

The assent of the three disputing Powers to a Congress is generally regarded as settled, and it is said that Austria will consent to the discussion of the Venetian question on the basis of territorial compensation.

According to one statement the Congress cannot be held before the 10th of June.

The *Daily News* says that Plenipotentiaries are expected to meet in three weeks, but in less than three weeks all the combatants will be ready for the fray.

The London *Times* of the 26th says: It now seems certain that a Conference will assemble, and the neutrals who have called it will have the opportunity of proposing their plans of pacification. It is essential for the cause of peace that Austria and Prussia should authorize their representatives to yield, the one on the question of Venetia, and the other on the question of the Duchies; but it may lessen our national influence to proclaim beforehand that the result of the Conference will, in no event, effect the position of this country. If any pressure is to be applied to the disturbers of the public peace, it must be by others than us.

The Question of a Congress Discussed in Parliament.

The British House of Commons reassembled on May 24.

Mr. DISRAELI made inquiries as to the negotiations for a European Congress.

Mr. GLADSTONE said he could add little to Lord CLARENDON's recent statement in the House of Lords. The British Government feel it their duty to entertain the proposals for a Congress, and earnestly desired the preservation of peace, but were without any sanguine hopes of it.

The precise terms of the basis for negotiation are not yet adjusted, but no difficulty is apprehended in the adjustment of the terms.

The statement that the conditions of negotiation include territorial indemnity and compensation to satisfy the claims of the three Powers, was not accurate.

Italy and Prussia.

It is stated that the Prussian and Italian treaty names May 28 for the commencement of hostilities.

Preparations for War in Prussia.

It was stated that the Crown Prince of Prussia had been offered the Regency during the war, but he declined, saying his place was with the army.

In case of war, Prussia intends to convoke the German Parliament to meet at Berlin.

Preparations in Italy.

Reports were current but not confirmed, that the Italian patrol had appeared on the 24th on the frontier of the Caff ro, and took away half the bridge on the Italian side of the river.

The Italian volunteers were proceeding day by day in thousands to their depots.

GARIBALDI was not expected to enter on the scene till the last moment, but it was reported he left Caprera on the 23d for the Coast of the Adriatic.

In a letter dated Caprera, May 11, GARIBALDI says: "It is in every way advantageous for the country that all are ready and united. It is a question of life or death for the nation, and it is for all Italy to solve the problem. I shall accept of all who are willing to oppose foreign oppression. As for instructions, apply to our friends on the Commission, especially to BENE-

Continued on Eighth Page.

KENTUCKY.

Sketch of the Proceedings of the Union Convention.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday night, May 30, 1866.

The *Journal's* Constitutional Union Convention, reported to represent some fifty counties, has harmoniously dispatched and finished its business to-day. Its five platform resolutions condemn the heresies of secession and rebellion, all fanaticism and extremism, all assumption of judicial powers by the Freedmen's Bureau, and all efforts, from whatever quarter, to change, undermine or destroy the Constitutional Union of the States; thank the army and navy for suppressing the rebellion to destroy the Union of the States; pledge Kentucky to always stand, as she has ever stood, in the Union of the States, and opposed to secession, and to resist peaceably and under the laws whatever she may regard unconstitutional and detrimental to the Union; pledge President JOHNSON the earnest and disinterested support of all Kentucky Unionists in his conflict with both extremes; recognize him as the patriot who, above party, has given to the nation the influence and power of his position in restoring the Union; and heartily approve and cordially indorse the principles of his annual message and his general policy, looking to the practical restoration of all the States to their rights in the Union, and of fraternal relations between all the people of all the States.

The Convention, in a spirit of compromise, recommended as a suitable and the most available recipient of the suffrages of the Union Party of the State R. R. BOLLING, a Conservative Union Democrat, whose name has headed the *Democrat* four months, and whose record and influence since 1860, have been decidedly better, or less objectionable than DUVALL's. If all our Union men will unite upon BOLLING, they will elect him; otherwise, by their default, DUVALL will be the next Appellate Clerk. At least, that is my present impression. I, and doubtless most of the "Radical" wing of our party, so far as they vote at all, will vote for BOLLING, if, as is not unlikely, they shall deem him the most available to defeat DUVALL. They will do the best they can, under the circumstances, for the Union cause in Kentucky.

This Union Convention, in general composition, character, tone and drift, is a decided improvement upon the *Courier's* "Democratic" Convention. Not so large in numbers, the looks and antecedents of most of its members were less repulsive and more respectable, I saw no guerrillas present, and none who would approve and indorse nothing and nobody save the heroes and the doctrines of "the lost cause and the Democratic party," and denounce exclusively the "Radicals of the North." This body's platform and speeches, as a whole, are far less sectional and partisan, far more national and patriotic.

The speeches of the President, Ex-Gov. J. F. ROBINSON, Gens. T. L. CRITTENDEN, W. C. WHITAKER, W. T. WARD, J. T. BOYLE and J. W. FINNELL, and Cols. W. R. KINNEY and R. B. CARPENTER, ignored slavery as a dead and buried issue, and squinted not at all at secession or repudiation or Southern Radicalism as a fair offset to Northern Radicalism; but were emphatic for the union of Union men for the sake of the Union, and of this State as a part of the Union—not for a united South with a divided North, to reinstate the Buchanan-J. C. Breckinridge Democratic Party—for no division in the Union ranks whereby the secession and rebel and repudiation element, as represented by the *Courier's* Convention, shall gain control of the State—for a platform and ticket upon which all loyal men can stand, present a bold front to the candidate representing the secession element, beat the nominee of the rebel Convention by 20,000 to 40,000 majority; for using all the honorable policy and mutual concession necessary to preserve the integrity of the Union Party, and keep out of power, for a while at least, those who misrepresent and abuse our magnanimity, who so recently practiced the pernicious doctrines of States' Rights and Southern Rights, as distinct from and paramount to the rights of the Union and the nation, and whose platform to-day, in this ever Union and loyal State of Kentucky, is declared by these speakers to embody the same destructive heresies. PONTIAC.

OIL IN LOWER CALIFORNIA.

The Bituminous Mountains in Santa Barbara County—Constant Flow of Asphalt and other Mineral Oils—Inexhaustible Supplies.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SANTA BARBARA, CAL., Saturday, March 24, 1866.

I have visited the celebrated Bituminous Mountains, particularly that range which here lies off the coast, extending from Point Concepcion to Los Angeles a distance of 130 miles or more. Throughout this range there runs an outcrop of a thick strata of shaly sandstone, charged with sulphur, asphaltum and similar combustible products.

Westward, off the above mentioned cape, far out in the ocean, the waters are overspread with a liquid resembling oil, for the space of several leagues. This submarine oil spring was noticed by the earliest navigators. Next, quite on the coast and beach, the flow of asphalt is seen in vast beds of pitch of the consistency of rock, and fragments are scattered by the waves along the shore among the boulders and pebbles, rounded and worn like them. These readily take fire and burn when tested.

Thence to San Buenaventura, forty miles, the outcroppings of sulphur and asphalt are numerous, becoming particularly important at that place. Buenaventura is pleasantly located on the coast, at the mouth of a pure, cool river (*brook* in New England) of that name, and on the western margin of the great valley of the Santa Clara River. From Buenaventura your correspondent went, accompanied by Mr. DUBBERS, a most worthy and intelligent citizen of this place, twenty-five miles up the Santa Clara Valley, and thence into a cañon where are located the claims of a San Francisco Oil Company. Here we soon met the descending streams of asphalt, the recent still flowing, but the ancient now hardened in rock called *breä*, with every intermediate degree of consistency according to age. Tracing up these streams to their sources we find vast cliffs of a shaly rock saturated with the oil or asphalt, and dripping everywhere with its stygian floods, at first liquid and flowing, but rapidly loosing its fluidity in air and sunshine. This company, under the superintendence of Mr. WHEELER, have adopted the method of *tunneling* in the development of their mines; and have excavated in six different places to an extent varying from 59 to 110 feet—mere beginnings. As these excavations advance, the exudations of asphalt become more fluid and abundant, changing, at length, to a petroleum of the color and odor of the Pennsylvania oils. The quantity thus obtained seems subject to previous estimates, and according to the extent of the excavations. Every tunnel is sure to strike oil. At present the yield of these six excavations amounts to 25 barrels per day, more than half of which is allowed to run to waste on account of the difficulties attending its distillation. The nature of this oil so differs from that of our Eastern wells that new modes of purification have yet to be devised. However, illuminating oil, or kerosene, has been made of this material by this company of a quality quite equal to any in use. As a lubricating oil it is considered excellent even in its crude state.

We next visited the claims of STANFORD & Co. The work is there prosecuted under the superintendence of Mr. MOSS, with much judgment and economy, and is already a success. Tunnels and shafts, subject to a perfect ventilation, have developed copious streams of fluid green petroleum spontaneously flowing, and now amounting to about 12 barrels per day. These tunnels, amounting to only about 300 feet in all, are regarded in rely as prospecting; and the capacity of these mines seems to be illimitable.

Our next excursion was up the valley of the Buenaventura River along the north side of these mountains, to the Ojai (Ohae) Ranch, claimed by a New-York Company. Here we also met with numerous springs, pools and rocks of asphalt, in immense quantities, apparently inexhaustible. This company have adopted the method of boring as at the East. They have sunk two wells to the depth of 300 feet, as yet without success. These wells commence at the foot of the mountain, below the springs, and in strata dipping away from the mountain at an angle of 55°. Thus at the depth of one or two miles the drill may strike the oil-bearing strata, and not sooner, unless the dip changes. The stupidity of this operation cannot be accounted for. Still, there are the springs forever flowing of their own accord, but out of strata nearly perpendicular, a condition very different from that which prevails in Pennsylvania or Virginia.

Other companies are also at work at other springs in this wonderful range. Indeed, the oil springs in it are reckoned by thousands.

Last evening your correspondent lectured to an assembly of the citizens of this city in a hall lighted exclusively with Santa Barbara kerosene, as brilliantly burning as, and more durable than any article imported hither from the East. Yours, &c. A. W.

A NOVEL ENTERPRISE.—We saw, yesterday, upon the river near the gas-works, the keels of a novel grist-mill, which we understand Capt. MCALLISTER is building. It is to be a floating mill, moored in the river where the current is swift and strong, and the motive power is to be the water in its natural course, without tail or artificial race. The plan we understand to be to place two flat-bottomed keels near together, heading up stream, with only a narrow passage between them. They will have a draught of several feet, and the water running between them, where the current is naturally swift and deep, will constitute a race of much velocity and power. Between these two keels will be the water-wheel, with a set of mill-stones on either side of it on the floating hulls. We never heard of such an application of water power on a large scale before, but the principle appears to be a correct one, and we have but little doubt of the entire success of the enterprise.—*Columbus Enquirer.*

BOSTON.

Convention of the Swedenborgians.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Saturday, June 2, 1866.

If that wise philosopher and deep-sighted theologian, EMANUEL SWEDENBORG, were to return from his last and final journey to the spirit world and visit Boston to-day, he would be hardly more gratified than surprised to find himself jostled about among so large and "eminently respectable" an assemblage of his followers as is here gathered together. A short time before his death he was asked how many he supposed had then accepted his teachings: "About half a dozen in this world," he replied, "and a corresponding number in the spiritual world." Now Boston alone has its Society of 500 members and some 70 other Societies of lesser size are represented in the Convention of his followers of the "New Church," now in session in this city. There is an increase of 35 in the number of delegates reported, as compared with last year, 115 being now present from nine different States. The New-York Association presents itself for admission this year, and New-Orleans reestablishes its relations with the Convention by sending its late acting Mayor, GLENDY BURKE, Esq., and others, as delegates from the Swedenborgian society established there. These additions are received with satisfaction by the assembled New Churchmen, who in their hopeful visions already see the "New Jerusalem" extending its borders throughout the land, and even going forth to possess the whole earth. Being comparatively few in numbers, and having a theology which presents few attractions to the popular appreciation, they are now inclined to measure their growth in the progress which they think all Christians, as well as all sober thinking men are making toward an acknowledgment of these principles of theology and philanthropy and social science which SWEDENBORG has founded upon his corner-stone of the worship and acknowledgment of Christ as the only God and the embodiment of the entire Trinity of the Scriptures.

The proceedings of the Convention follow too closely the model of all similar bodies to present any features of general interest. They include business meetings, religious worship, and the delivery of addresses of a subject connected with the spread of the Swedenborgian doctrines. Sermons and addresses have been delivered, or are to be delivered, during the session of the Convention by the President, Rev. THOMAS WORCESTER, of Bristol; Rev. JOHN GODDARD, of Cincinnati; Rev. ABIEL SILVER, of Salem, Mass.; Rev. CHAUNCEY GILES, New-York; Rev. S. M. WARREN, Brookline, Mass.; Prof. THEOPHILUS PARSONS, of the Cambridge Law School; Hon. J. YOUNG SCAMMON and Rev. J. R. HIBBARD, of Chicago; GLENDY BURKE, New-Orleans, and others.

AFFRAY AT FON DU LAC.

Shooting of Gen. C. S. Hamilton by R. A. Baker—A Disgraceful Affair—Origin and Particulars of the Fracas.

From the Fon du Lac (Wis.) Commonwealth, May 30.

Last Monday evening the peace and quietness and equanimity of Fon du Lac, a city that was never yet disgraced by a mob, or witness before to any worse disturbance of the peace than common assault and battery, was rudely broken in upon by an encounter between two prominent citizens who have nursed, for many years, a bitter personal feud, to-wit: ROBERT A. BAKER, Cashier of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank and Gen. C. S. HAMILTON, which resulted in Mr. BAKER firing two shots from a pistol, with which he was secretly armed, at the General, both of which hit him, one in the groin, and one in the left temple, but neither of them striking a vital part. The affair took place on the stairs leading to the Young Men's Association Rooms in REUPING's Block. The General, as President of the Association, had opened the polls, the voting had commenced, several had passed in and out, and persons were running up and down stairs to and from the crowd above and below. After the voting had progressed several minutes, the General started to go down upon the street, and in doing so passed Mr. BAKER on the stairs, who was coming up. One version of the story is, that when HAMILTON was two steps below him, BAKER turned and hurled at him a gross epithet. HAMILTON on the impulse of the moment, wheeled and caught BAKER by the left collar, shook him some, and said, "You little villain, what do you mean?" While they were in that attitude, BAKER with his right hand reached into the inside left breast pocket of his coat, immediately under HAMILTON's hand, and fired his pistol down through his own coat, without drawing the weapon from his pocket, the range of the barrel being, most fortunately for both parties, below the General's abdomen, the ball taking effect in the left groin and passing down, as the physicians suppose, the large bone of the leg. They then had a struggle for the pistol, for an instant, but the shot paralyzed the leg of the General so that he had not the use of it, and he lost his balance and fell down the stairs, rolling out at full length upon the stone step. At the instant of his touching the step, and while he must have been at least fifteen feet from Mr. BAKER, a second shot was fired which passed through the crown and rim of HAMILTON's hat just grazing the left temple. He was assisted to his feet by P. L. MORSE, asked by him and others if he was hurt, no one comprehending for some seconds that he was really wounded, though they knew two shots had been fired. Our recollection is that he made no reply to any one, he being probably unconscious of the question, though he walked almost alone into LEFFERT's store. Mr. BAKER was immediately arrested by Police Officer VAN NORDEN, and was soon turned over to the custody of the Sheriff. The only persons on the steps immediately within reach of the General and Mr. BAKER, were J. W. CARPENTER and Father BISHOP, though there were others close by. Of course neither of them could comprehend the encounter so as to aid in preventing it, but Mr. BISHOP says, as soon as the shots were fired, he grasped Mr. BAKER, and said to him: "In God's name, Mr. BAKER, what are you shooting here for?" We understand Mr. BAKER replied: "He insulted me twice on the street to-day, and I won't stand it."

After it was known that shots had been fired and the General was wounded severely, if not fatally, of course the most tremendous excitement ensued, and hot indignation freely expressed that the treasured wrath of a personal feud should make Mr. BAKER so far forget what was due to the dignity, decency and civilization of a peaceful community, and to himself as a gentleman, as to arm himself with a deadly weapon while moving among us, intending to use or being betrayed and provoked into using it so recklessly, and to the imminent danger of the lives of his neighbors and friends in the immediate vicinity. The moral worth and stamini of Fond du Lac, of all parties, most unhesitatingly condemned the arming and shooting, whatever any might conceive had been the wordy provocation.

Mr. BAKER was kept in custody by the Sheriff during the night. Tuesday he was brought before Justice BISSELL on a warrant issued by him. Before proceeding to an examination, the case was sworn away from Justice BISSELL to the nearest Justice, which, in the absence of Justice KELLOGG, was Justice DRIGGS. The Circuit Court being in session, and the District-Attorney and the principal lawyers having business in the Court, the examination of Mr. BAKER was adjourned for nine days, and he was released on bail. The examination will be held on Thursday, the 7th of June.

THE INDIANS.

The Pending Treaty at Fort Laramie—More Depredations—Probable Burning of the Catholic Mission—A Bearer of Dispatches Murdered.

ST. JOSEPH, Thursday, May 31.

The pending treaty with the Indians at Fort Laramie promises to be an interesting affair. Passengers in from there to-day say about twenty-five thousand of the Indians are now there, and though their condition is that of exposure and destitution, the Chiefs of the Cheyennes and Arappahoes exhibit their traditionary independence and insist that their buffalo feeding grounds must be conceded to them, or they will not stipulate for peace. It is thought that the Commissioners will encounter considerable difficulty in effecting a satisfactory treaty.

The *Montana Radical* of May 5 has additional news of depredations from the region of Fort Benton. MARY HILL, book-keeper at Fort Benton, and another gentleman, arrived here last week, and report being pursued by Indians on the road, and being compelled to lay in the mountains for three nights in their efforts to elude them. They report that two men have been killed at the Catholic Mission, on the Missouri, ten miles above the mouth of Sun River, and considerable stock driven off and butchered, and they thought the Mission must be burned by this time.

The Indians boast of having killed Gen. UPSE, who was sent with dispatches to meet the boats coming up the Missouri, and it is thought he and his party of four men have been killed. They also frequently boast of having killed prospectors in different parts of the country. They have driven off all the stock from the ranches on Wolf Creek, and at KENNEDY's ranche, on that stream, they drove it off in the daytime. They have stolen eighteen horses from CLARKE's ranche, on the Prickly Pear. The strictest vigilance is observed by all the settlers, the stock being kept up in the stables most of the time and nearly starved, and themselves keeping near their habitations, which are strongly fortified and provided with portholes, so that, in case of attack, they can sell their lives as dearly as possible.

PROFESSOR AGASSIZ.

He is Presented with a Collection of Fishes by the Emperor of Brazil.

A correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* of the 4th inst. says:

"Very agreeable letters, dated May 3d and 4th, were received in this city to-day (Saturday) from Prof. AGASSIZ. They were written at Rio de Janeiro, where he had arrived a few days earlier from his eminently successful expedition up the Amazon, and while he was making his arrangements to return home.

The kindness of the Emperor of Brazil, who is a man of no common culture, had followed him wherever he had gone, and had facilitated in the most generous and effective manner all the scientific purposes and plans which Mr. THAYER's munificence had enabled Prof. AGASSIZ to arrange and undertake a year ago. The Emperor even had borne in mind the favored naturalist, when they were separated by a thousand miles of Brazilian territory, and at a period of anxiety, too, when His Majesty was at the head of his army on the Rio Grande do Sul, carrying on the war against Paraguay. For, while he was in the distant province of that name, he made a large and beautiful collection of its fishes, which, after showing them to Professor AGASSIZ at Rio, he the next day presented to him, with a graceful autograph note, from which the following extract is translated:

The fishes are to be sent to you. To you they en[illegible] ought that [illegible] It is a slight homage that I pay to science [illegible] value in your eyes [illegible] be happy if [illegible] place myself [illegible] in [illegible] labors [illegible] which you will make [illegible] my country.

D. PEDRO II.

An imperial collection thus made will, we suppose, hardly be found to grace any other museum in the world—certainly no similar collection made with equal intelligence and earnestness. The Emperor, it is plain, put his heart into it."

HEAVY SMUGGLING OPERATIONS.

A Prominent Detroit Citizen Implicated, Arrested and Held to Answer the Charge—Seizure of a Vessel and Her Captain Taken into Custody.

From the Detroit Tribune, May 30.

The public will be startled and many highly respectable families pained to learn that Dr. STEPHEN GRIGGS, of this city, has seriously involved himself with the United States authorities, being now under heavy bonds to appear for trial upon a charge of smuggling. The seizure and arrests were made at Cleveland, and we hence have been unable to gather the fullest particulars of the case, but from what we are in possession of, a gigantic operation, backed by the most consummate shrewdness, is indicated. Of course it will be understood that the case has not yet been brought to trial, and a possibility therefore exists that a different complexion may be put upon the transaction when fully investigated in the Courts, but the account which we present below, and which we have from the best authority, certainly places the Doctor in an unenviable light.

It appears, from the information we have, that Dr. GRIGGS, during the latter part of last summer, purchased in Canada some $3,000 worth of whisky and alcohol, with the presumed intention of bringing it to Detroit. So strict is the watch kept for smuggling upon this frontier, that any attempt to land it here direct would certainly have resulted in a failure. Accordingly a lake Captain is found who has the requisite nerve and unscrupulousness for the business, and his schooner is chartered for a trip to Cleveland. Part of the cargo is put on board at this port, a manifest made out, and clearance regularly obtained. But at Malden, on her way down the river, the vessel touches on the Canada shore and takes on the liquors, previously conveyed thither. She now proceeds to Cleveland. Professing to have come through direct from Detroit, her manifest is exhibited and sworn to, and all suspicion being thus disarmed, at their leisure the guilty parties removed their contraband cargo and congratulate themselves on the success of the operation.

But "murder will out." Somebody "peaches" on the smugglers, and in a very short time the whole matter is under investigation by the Supervising Inspector of Customs for the late district. This was about a month ago. Dr. GRIGGS was arrested in Cleveland, taken before a United States Commissioner, and placed under $5,000 bonds to appear for trial. Subsequently, the schooner that conveyed the liquors was discovered at Sandusky and seized. She is now lying there in charge of an officer, awaiting decree of condemnation and sale for the benefit of Uncle Sam. Her captain was also arrested, and will be tried upon charges of aiding smuggling and perjury, the latter being a State Prison offence. The doctor, if convicted as principal in the affair, will undoubtedly suffer severely, as the law permits, as penalty for the offence, fine to the amount of $10,000, or imprisonment for two years, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

The Liability of Telegraph Companies for Incorrect Messages.

The Supreme Court of the State of Missouri, at its March session, 1866, has just reversed the ruling of the Court below in the case of JOHN WANN vs. The Western Union Telegraph Company," and has rendered a decision of great importance not only to telegraph companies, but to the commercial community in general. The plaintiff in the Court below recovered a judgment against the Company for about $1,000, on account of the erroneous transmission of a message by which the plaintiff's correspondent in New-York was instructed to send and did send a cargo of salt to Chicago by railroad instead of by vessel, as per the original dispatch, to the damage of plaintiff by way of additional freight paid, in the sum of about $1,000. The Telegraph Company defended on various grounds, and among other things claimed that they were not liable because the dispatch was not "repeated back from the station at which it was to be delivered to the station from which it was originally sent," and an additional tariff paid therefor, as required by the rules and regulations of the Company as a condition of responsibility.

The Court below charged the jury that the company was liable as a common carrier, and that their liability was not restricted by their published rules and regulations, and the jury found accordingly.

The Supreme Court of the State, in overruling this decision, quotes approvingly the case of Birney vs. The Telegraph Company, 18 Maryland, which decided the Telegraph Company were not common carriers, nor liable as such, but merely bailees for hire; and uses the following language in sustaining the validity of their rules and regulations.

"Whether we regard telegraph companies as common carriers, or as bailees, we see no reason why they may not specially limit their liabilities. We see nothing unreasonable in their declaring they will not be responsible for unrepeated messages. We think this restriction of liability comes within the intention of the regulations provided for in the statute. The system of telegraphing, however perfect it may be, is seriously affected by atmospheric causes which are uncontrollable, and if a man wants to send a message of an important character, prudence and wisdom would seem to dictate that he should have it repeated, in order to be assured of its correct transmission. And, as the repetition imposes additional labor, it is surely justice that an enhanced price be paid. If the Company undertakes to insure the accuracy of the message, and assumes additional risk, it should be paid accordingly.

"The message sued by the plaintiff was one of importance; he could have demonstrated its perfect correctness by having it repeated at a trifling sum, and he was fully cognizant of the regulations of the Company."

The judgment was therefore reversed, and the case remanded—all the Judges present concurring.

Disaster on the Mississippi.

STATEMENT OF CAPT. THOMPSON.

The Western papers publish the following interesting statement by Capt. THOMPSON, of the destruction of the steamer *City of Memphis*:

We left New-Orleans, Friday evening, the 26th, at 6 o'clock, with a large freight, forty cabin passengers and sixty deck passengers. We put off and took on as we came up, and had about the same number at the time of explosion. Nothing particular occurred during the trip up, excepting that we passed safely through one storm. I did not apprehend any danger. The engines worked well, and there were no signs of a leak in any one of the boilers. The day before the explosion the first engineer came to me and said remarks had been made by the passengers about the boat going so slow. I told them I was Captain of the boat, and would order faster speed when I thought it necessary. I know that the first engineer tried the guage all the way across the six boilers. Mr. BRUNO, the first engineer, came to me while in New-Orleans, and said he would have to put the boat to some expense by having the middle gauge cocks opened, and said he did not believe they had been opened for five years. I told him he was right, and to go ahead, which he did, and had them opened at the time of the explosion. I was standing in the clerk's office, and the force of the explosion tore the shirt I had on in shreds, and split my vest clear up the back, besides smashing my watch almost to pieces. I got out of the window and down on the forecastle hurriedly, where I had the stage planks lashed together and put overboard. I saw the wounded were carefully put on the planks, and those well I made take off their clothes and get into the water, instructing them not to get on the staging, but to remain in the water. I then selected a trustworthy negro to take charge of them and let them go, telling them to make no efforts to go to the shore, but to wait or some boat to pick them up, and they were the first survivors picked up by the *Saint Patrick*. I next threw them a lot of planks, which were eagerly grasped by those in the water. I first discovered the boat to be on fire in the hold, and the forward pumps were working at the time, but the water could not penetrate; the strikers were both fastened in the ruins where we pulled them out. I heard a number of men beneath the debris of wood, iron, &c., groaning most pitifully and praying for some way of escape from being burned to death, but as there was no possibility whatever of getting at them, they had to be left to burn to death, while we exerted ourselves in saving those we could. The mates and myself remained on the forecastle doing all we could, until every person was off the forward part of the boat, when the carpenter and watchman came with the yawl and took us off. A negro woman played a trick on me which I shall punish her for yet. I saw the resin box lying on the forecastle, and after knocking the lid off I slid it into the river, when this negro, with her carpet-sack in hand, jumped into it, shoved out, and got to shore without wetting even the soles of her shoes. After leaving the forecastle, I went aft in the yawl to help the ladies, and rescued Miss BELLE ADDISON, of St. Louis, when she was so weak that she was unable to hold out her hand to be saved. After getting all we could into the boat there was a number of men in the water with their life-preservers on them. I told them to keep cool, and permit themselves to float quietly until rescued. I made no effort to save any of my personal effects, and upon arriving at Memphis I had nothing save the clothes on me. I do not think the total number of lives lost will amount to over sixty.

ADDITIONAL NAMES OF SURVIVORS.

The following are the names of the officers and crew, with the extent of injuries: William Thompson, William Albert, clerk, uninjured; Mr. George Barnett, second clerk, left hand, slightly; Thomas Nerdyke, uninjured; Samuel Harris, second mate, leg broken; Nick Burns, engineer, ankle broken; Wm. Phillips, second engineer, uninjured; S. Smith, third engineer, slightly; M. Boyce, carpenter, uninjured; Thomas Richmond, steward, slightly scalded; F. Parker, pilot, George Britton and George Hargro, steersman, killed; Thomas Dowling Barker, slightly. Colored crew—Henry Clay, pantryman, scalded; Young Berth and J. Davis missing; John Murtry, W. Campbell, C. Smith Cook, John Tye, deck hands. The other members of the crew escaped without injury.

The following are among the passengers saved: Mr. Wakefield, J. D. Parkins, Mr. Eastbrook, Thos. Connelly, Rev. P. Litts and wife, Miss M. Jacobs, Mrs. E. W. Taylor, Sidney Munson, John Davey, J. Bartley, J. Simp, Ed. Lewis, W. Johnson, H. Lewis, S. Gibson, James Errigg, J. H. Walker, John Neugher, J. Langkin, Sam. Harris, second mate, Broker, J. Warren and Lewis White, both severely; Wm. Congley, of New-Orleans. Scalded, J. Tige, deck hand, and Thomas Richmond, slightly.

The others were so seriously injured as to be unable to give their names; three of whom were taken to the City Hospital and have since died.

GEN. SCOTT'S RANK.—It is well known that Gen. SCOTT received only the brevet rank of Lieutenant-General, though he considered himself the ranking officer of the army even after Gen. GRANT had received the full commission. In a recent letter to a staff officer, Gen. SCOTT wrote: "I claim to be first in rank [illegible] nothing in this act contained shall be construed, in any way, to affect the r[illegible] allowance of WINFIELD SCOTT, Lieutenant-General by brevet, now on the retired list of the army."

Polygamy and Citizenship.

THE COURTS OF UTAH HAVE NO POWER TO ISSUE NATURALIZATION PAPERS.

From the Salt Lake Vedette, May 3.

The regular term of the United States Court for the Judicial District of Utah was held at Provo City, commencing on Tuesday, 24th inst., and ending on Thursday, 26th inst., Associate Judge DRAKE being the presiding officer.

The question of the right and power of the Probate Courts of Utah to issue naturalization papers to persons desiring to become citizens of the United States, was brought before the Court for decision. Judge DRAKE decided that the Probate Courts had no legal right or power in the premises, and that all naturalization papers issued by the Probate Courts of Utah were illegal, void and of no effect; that no man could claim, or legally exercise the rights of American citizenship by reason of any so-termed naturalization papers issued to him from the Probate Courts within the Territory of Utah.

Upon an application made to the Court for naturalization papers, Judge DRAKE refused to issue them to any man practicing polygamy either prior or subsequent to the act of Congress on that subject. It was held that any man who defied the anti-polygamy act of Congress, or any other law of the country, and persistently refuse to obey the law of the United States, was in no way entitled to citizenship or any of the benefits accruing therefrom.

We are proud to record that the United States Judges of this Territory are firm in the discharge of official duty, and are determined to maintain the majesty of the law so far as it is possible for them to do so. The United States Courts in Utah are now considered an honor to the country.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE AEREON.

Her Second Trip—Six Thousand Feet Above Long Island—Sailing Against the Atmospheric Tide—A Safe Descent into Good Company—Preparation for Another Flight.

As briefly told in the TIMES of yesterday, the flying ship of Professor ANDREWS made her second experimental trip on Tuesday afternoon, taking with her the intrepid Aeronaut and his coadjutor, Mr. PLUMB. These gentlemen arrived safely with their apparatus in New-York yesterday morning, and the story of their journey of 30 miles in air is sufficiently interesting to deserve narration.

At 5:30 P. M., the aerestoid was inflated and nearly ready for ascension. No material change had been made in her construction, except in the substitution of a rudder for that before used, which was deemed too small to direct the motion of the vessel. The car, beside four hundred pounds of ballast, contained the Aeronaut, Dr. ANDREWS, and his coadjutor, Mr. PLUMB. When the ropes were cut away the *Aereon* at first ascended so slowly, moving horizontally at the same time, that there was danger of collision with a high building adjoining the enclosure from which the ascent was made. In this emergency Mr. PLUMB threw out about twenty-five pounds of ballast, which gave the ship an ascending power of thirty-nine pounds. She then rose rapidly, but unfortunately, for a time the rudder tackle got entangled with the other cordage, and the rudder being held firmly at right angles with the plane of the aerestoid, the vessel drifted without control, describing circles as she went in the direction in which the wind was blowing—that is, toward Canal-street. At this point the rudder-tackle being relieved from its embarrassment, Dr. ANDREWS brought her head to wind, and elevating the bow by moving with his companion to the rear end of the car, the *Aereon* moved upon the back track at an angle of about four degrees, passing almost directly over her starting point. The wind, at this time, was blowing gently N. N. E. The bow was now turned in that direction, and headway was made for several miles, against the current. When at an elevation of twelve or fifteen hundred feet, the gas in the aerestoid expanded so as to press the silk firmly against the netting, and to deprive the band used to depress the upper surface, of its power in that respect. This resulted in the failure of all further efforts of the aeronauts to tilt either end of the aerestoid, and their being once again at the mercy of the wind, which, luckily for them, blew gently. At an elevation of six thousand feet, which they had attained in about twenty minutes, they found themselves in an atmosphere of perfect calm. Underneath them filmy clouds floated in a direction contrary to that in which they had been going; this was the current through which they had just passed. Overhead there was still another current, bearing light, fleecy clouds slowly onward. Down toward the Eastern horizon great banks of cloud lay piled, one above the other, like mountainous drifts of snow, unfathomable and apparently of endless extent. These Dr. ANDREWS describes as being of wonderful, and from their immensity, of awe-inspiring beauty. At this time, owing to the drifting clouds below, the earth was only visible now and then; but even this imperfect observation enabled the aeronauts to see that, contrary to their expectation, they were still moving toward the northeast, while the clouds below them were moving south southwest. The valve was now opened, and a descent of about 2,000 feet effected, and the stratum of cloud passed through, showing the voyagers the waters of the Sound beneath them. At first, doubtful of their ability to control the vessel, having, as stated, found that they had lost the tilting power in the upper region, they concluded to cross the Sound, and land somewhere beyond it. On making further experiment, however, they found that with the escape of the gas just made, the vessel had recovered somewhat of its flatness on the upper surface, and that she was now more manageable. In proof of this her head was turned homeward again, and more gas emitted, when, to the satisfaction of the voyagers, she slowly descended on an incline plane in the island's direction. It was Prof. ANDREWS' wish to ascend again, and again descend, making zigzag progress homeward in this fashion, but it was now approaching 7 o'clock, the rain-storm was coming on, and although much had been found satisfactory in the trip, things were not working well enough to warrant further experiment for the time, so the aeronauts concluded to descend, which they did, eight miles on this side of the Sound—this being the extent of their return journey in air. The descent was made with great ease, Dr. ANDREWS guiding his ship quietly down among the inhabitants of the village of Brookville, Long Island, where his unexpected visit brought out the entire population, from whom he and his companion and the ship received an enthusiastic reception. The hospitalities of the place were tendered to and accepted by the voyagers, whence, after a good dinner with a hospitable gentleman named VERNON, the Professor, his friend and the *Aereon* were conveyed in a wagon to New-York.

Although not perfectly satisfied with the result of his trip—as he hoped to be able to return in his ship, not in a wagon—the Doctor is satisfied so far that he has proved to himself, at least, that he has got hold of the right principle at last, and that aerial navigation is no longer a myth, however many the sceptics as to its practicability there may be. He sets to work at once in the construction of a new car fifty feet long; that he used lately was but twelve. This, he states, will give him complete control over the aerestoid, as by moving from end to end of the car he can alter the centre of gravity at will, and so elevate or depress the bow of his ship. This he urges is all that he now wants to enable him to prove to the world that he has discovered that gravitation is the sole motive power necessary for the navigation of the air, and that the means to control are so simplified that the scientific men of this progressive day will be ashamed to find that the solution of the problem was all the time within their reach. Prof. ANDREWS claims to have no ambition beyond the confirmation of the principle involved in these experiments. This done, he says, he leaves to others to work out to their perfection the glorious results which must inevitably follow the establishment of his theory. Before the next ascension, which will probably not take place for several weeks, other experiments beside that of the car are to be made. One of these, and an important one, is the addition of two lateral wing-shaped appendages, intended to offer still further resistance to the vertical motion. By these it is hoped that progressive motion will be made with an ascending power of not more than five degrees, and a descent made in the same ratio of declension. The partial success of these experiments attracts considerable attention, and Dr. ANDREWS begins to receive the visits of scientific gentlemen of like leanings, with the greater number of whom the Doctor is gently logical. With others his patience is put to sore trial. He flashes out occasionally at an exposition of learned ignorances, but subsides again into the dignity of contemptuous silence, and loses himself in the luxury of Killikinick, which he inspires through a pipe of peculiar and unique construction—his last invention.

MILITARY.

The Fourth Militia Brigade Reviewed by Mayor Hoffman.

Agreeably to orders issued by Gen. ASPINWALL, the Fourth Brigade of Militia was yesterday paraded for review. The Brigade consists of the Fourth, (Zouaves,) Twenty-second, Eleventh, Sixty-ninth and Ninety-fifth Regiments. The orders directed the brigade line to be formed in Fifth-avenue, the right resting on Fourteenth-street, at 3 o'clock P. M. The delay which usually attends militia movements was not omitted in this instance, for at 3 o'clock there was not a sign of a soldier at the spot designated, notwithstanding the fact that the Twenty-second Regiment has its headquarters within one square of the place. Why cannot the militia keep their promises to the public with some sort of decency? If they advertise to parade at a fixed hour, why is it not as easy to do it as specified, as to wait one or two hours? The hundreds of people who like to witness the parades of our citizen soldiers make their arrangements according to the advertised programme, and do not like to be kept waiting in the streets. Yesterday a large number of policemen were detained to escort the Brigade through the streets, and were kept standing about the corners and in the City Hall Park, and away from their other duties, two or three hours longer than there was any necessity for. The Twenty-second Regiment left its armory at a quarter-past three, and in the course of the next half hour all the other regiments had taken the positions assigned them. The column then marched down Broadway, the Fourth Regiment having the right of the line. They looked and marched well, eliciting warm encomiums from all who saw them. Marching to the lower end of City Hall Park, the column turned into Park-row, and then marched in review past the Mayor and Common Council, who were stationed in front of the City Hall. The men marched unusually well, with [illegible] two compa[illegible] "dressed" against a rail [illegible] of the officers failed to [illegible] others did it [illegible] themselves [illegible] hand like a sergeant. If an officer cannot afford to [illegible] his sword on a review, he should turn his commission over to some one who can. By the way, the Mayor himself is a little remiss in the matter of saluting, and would appear to better advantage if, when the colors of a regiment and of the country are drooped before him, he would acknowledge the honor done him in a proper and customary manner. The regiment having passed in review, marched around inside the Park, and once more passing the reviewing stand, passed into Broadway and back to their armories. It was 5:30 o'clock when they left the Park, and the public had been kept waiting for two hours to witness the review. A large crowd was assembled in the Park, and behaved in a quiet and decorous manner. Capt. BRACKETT, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, had charge of the police arrangements, and managed the crowd in a most creditable manner. It was generally remarked the Eleventh (German Rifles) Regiment looked the most soldierly and marched the best of any regiment in the brigade. The Ninety-fifth had out but a few men, and they looked like a crowd of stragglers. Taken as a whole, Gen. ASPINWALL has a brigade of which any officer might justly be proud.

To-morrow the Cavalry Brigade will visit East New-York for a field-day. Of course it will rain, and of course it will be muddy and sloppy, no matter how much we may desire the contrary.

Metropolitan Fire Department.

The Board met yesterday, present Commissioners PINCKNEY, ENGS and BROWN. Communications were received and appropriately referred. From M. CARSTINS, desiring to introduce his Patent Fire Lighter for use of the Department; from C. G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner, desiring the use of house in Attorney-street for the storage of lamp-posts, &c.; from Chief-Engineer, in response to a resolution of the Board, stating that no progress had been made by the Croton Aqueduct Department in laying down new hydrants since the application made to them for that purpose; from Chief-Engineer, recommending that several houses heretofore occupied by the Department be given up, there being no further use for them; from Chief-Engineer, submitting statement of property belonging to the City, disposed of by him; from the Chief-Engineer, transmitting the following communication:

NEW-YORK, May 30, 1866.

Elisha Kingsland, Esq., Chief-Engineer Fire Department:

SIR: I beg to tender to you and through you to the Fire Department, my sincere thanks for the salvation of my house, adjoining St. James Lutheran Church, Fifteenth-street, at the fire. Nothing save the superhuman exertions of the firemen under your able direction, saved my property from the devouring element.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
ROBERT HUSON,
No. 109 East Fifteenth-street.

The following was received from the Chief-Engineer submitting statements of the number of fires and alarms of fire for the month of May, as follows:

Alarms of fire, 76; false alarms, 9; total, 85. Number heretofore reported, since Jan. 1, 296; whole number to June 1, 381.

The following resignations were accepted: Wm. Long, Engine Company No. 17; Wm. Sheehan, Engine Company No. 17; F. A. Wemmell, Engine Company No. 13; Lafayette Sharp, Engine Company No. 23.

The following complaints were referred to the Committee on Appointments and Discipline: N. L. Chamberlain, Foreman Engine Company No. 17, against Thomas Harrington; John Moore, Foreman Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, against Thomas Hart; J. C. Harrison, Foreman Engine Company No. 32, against James Burke, John Walker, and Geo. McLoughlin; Wm. Donnelly, Foreman Engine Company No. 28, against Michael Quinn; A. Spence, Foreman Engine Company No. 29, against M. Cassidy and A. J. McCafferty; Engineer Shaunessy against Wm. P. Daniells, Foreman Engine Company No. 34; Robert Roberts, Foreman Engine Company No. 32, against C. L. Cottrell.

Commissioner PINCKNEY presented the report of the Committee on Finance and Telegraph, recommending the payment of sundry bills. Report received, and recommendation adopted.

Commissioner PINCKNEY presented the report of the Committee on Finance and Telegraph, recommending the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the tours of duty of the bell ringers and telegraph operators be from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M., from 4 P. M. to 12 midnight; from 12 midnight to 8 A. M.; that each watch be kept by the same person for one week continuously, and that the Superintendent of Telegraph be directed to carry the same into effect forthwith.

Which was adopted.

Commissioner BROWN offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the Board be and he is hereby authorized to take the necessary measures, by advertising or otherwise, to carry into effect the provisions of the law relative to the storage of combustible materials.

Which was adopted.

Commissioner PINCKNEY offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That for the purpose of supplying the steam fire engine companies (not already supplied) with engines of proper working capacity, to take the place of engines which experience has shown to be wholly inadequate to the requirements of the Department, that ten steam fire engines of the first class be ordered, similar in all respects to Engines Nos. 1, 9 and 10, of this City.

Which was referred to the Committee on Apparatus and Hose.

Commissioner PINCKNEY offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Chief-Engineer be and he is hereby directed to require every steam fire engine company in this Department to keep the water in boilers of steam engines at steam point, day and night, and that for the purpose of carrying the same into effect, the Chairman of the Committee on Buildings and Supplies be authorized to procure the necessary furnaces and steam coils, pipes and cocks, and the steam engineers be required to perform the necessary mechanical labor to carry the same into operation.

Which was laid over.

The Board then adjourned.

Yesterday the New-York Accidental Insurance Company paid to the families of D. B. WATERS, late Foreman, and PETER H. WALSH, of Engine Company No. 23—killed at the fire at the Academy of Music—the amount of their policies, $1,000 each.

Board of Education.

At the meeting of the Board of Education last evening, President MCLEAN in the chair, Commissioner VANCE, from the Finance Committee, reported that on or about the 15th of May last, the Committee gave EDWARD A. WALSH, then Principal of Grammar School No. 51, in the Twenty-second Ward, $1,627 07, with which he was to pay the April salaries of the teachers of that school, but that instead of distributing this money among the teachers WALSH absconded. The President and Clerk of the Board of Education were at once notified of this breach of trust, and they immediately made diligent search for WALSH, but were unsuccessful. At length Commissioner MILLER found the fugitive, and recovered $697 in a gambling den, and this he delivered to the Committee. Adding to this sum $275, which was due WALSH for services as teacher, in April and fifteen days in May, the Committee have $972, leaving the actual loss of the Board only $655 07. The Committee further reported that the President and Clerk of the Board had paid the teachers of Grammar School No. 51, that Superintendent RANDALL had revoked the fugitive's license as a teacher, and that the School Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward had recommended his instant dismissal. The Board adopted the report and approved the action of the President and Clerk, and on motion of Commissioner DUPIGNAC it was voted that WALSH be henceforth forever disqualified from teaching in the public schools of New-York City.

Commissioner WARREN read an elaborate memorial from the Fifteenth Ward School Trustees, asking the board to authorize the construction of improved and isolated sinks in all the school buildings in the City, the sinks now in use being in a condition requiring the attention of the Metropolitan Board of Health. Commissioner MILLER viewed the showing of the memorialists as highly colored, and was glad that, as a member of the Building Committee, he would have opportunity to institute an investigation.

Commissioner MILLER notified the Board that the Committee on Supplies had provided sufficient disinfecting fluid, of the kind which is used by the Board of Health, to disinfect all the school buildings in the City, and that janitors and others may obtain the fluid on application to Mr. BOESE.

On motion of Commissioner WARREN it was unanimously voted that all moneys now unexpended, belonging to the colored schools, be now transferred to and expended upon them.

On motion of Commissioner FARR, the Board authorized the teachers of primary schools to dismiss their pupils at 2 o'clock P. M. henceforward to the time of the Summer vacation.

Commissioner VANCE introduced a resolution, which was adopted, making a requisition upon the Comptroller for $350,000.

The Board, after voting $4,000 for altering and repairing Grammar School Building No. 5, in the Fourteenth Ward, adjourned.

Relief for the Ruptured and Crippled Poor.

The third annual meeting of the New-York Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled was held yesterday at the Rooms No. 39 Bible House, when their annual report was read, containing a review and descriptive list of the benefits tendered to that class of the afflicted during the term of three years—the number being 3,282, of whom 3,259 were relieved.

Many of those had been maintained by municipal charge or charity for months, and even years, before being relieved, by this Society furnishing trusses, supports, laced stockings, bandages, and other surgical apparatus, which has enabled them not only to earn a living for themselves, but in many instances to support their dependent families. The cost has been less than $5 per head.

Of the above number 987 young children and youths under 16 years of age, laboring under white swelling, hip disease, rickets, paralysis, club-foot, knock-knee, bowlegs, weak knees and ankles, lateral and other spinal deformity, &c., have been restored to the free use of their limbs; and for their cure over eighty surgical operations were performed. Many more would have been relieved were not the Society so very limited as to in-door accommodation, being confined to an ordinary dwelling, only suited for a house of reception and the treatment of out-door patients. For this purpose the Society has purchased the premises now occupied by them, No. 97 Second-avenue, hoping for assistance to extend this much-needed charity, commensurate with the demands for relief, to this heretofore unprovided for class of suffering humanity. An election was held after the meeting when the following gentlemen were elected officers for this year: President, JNO. C. GREEN; Vice Presidents, James Lenox, Geo. Griswold, John [illegible], Stewart Brown, A. R. Wetmore; Treasurer, Jonathan Sturges; Corresponding Secretary, R. M. [illegible]; Recording Secretary, Joseph B. Collins. Board of Managers—James Lenox, John Caswell, John [illegible], Stewart Brown, A. R. Wetmore, Ed. S. Jaffray, R. M. Hartley, Joseph B. Collins, Jonathan Sturges, Otis D. Swan, John David Wolfe, Geo. Griswold, H. K. Corning, Thomas Denny, Henry S. Terbell, Nathan Bishop, John W. Quincy, Geo. W. Abbe, Wm. C. Gilman. Resident Physician and Surgeon, James Knight, M. D.; Visiting Physician and Surgeon, Wm. H. Van Wyck, M. D.; Consulting Surgeons, Willard Parker, M. D., Wm. H. Van Buren, M. D., John M. Carnochan, M. D., Gurdon Buck, M. D.

Synod of the Dutch Reformed Church of North America.

The annual Convention of the General Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church of North America, was held yesterday in Rev. PETER STRYKER's Church, near the Eighth-avenue. Rev. HARVEY D. GANSE, of the New-York Classis, was chosen President. The classes represented were as follows:

New-York, (North Classis,) Revs. H. D. Ganse and John Forsyth; Elders, S. B. Schieffelin, Milton St. John, James Anderson; South Classis, Rev. Isaac S. Hartley; Elders, Wm. J. Jones and Joseph Albertson. Bergen—(North Classis,) Rev. W. V. V. Mabon; Elders, John Morgan, John J. Demarest; (South Classis,) Rev. P. D. Van Cleef, D. D.; M. B. Riddle and George H. Peck; Elders, J. R. Wortendyke and W. H. Kirk. New-Brunswick—Rev. J. B. Thompson, Richard H. Steele, John W. Schenck; Elders, Johnson Letson, H'y Vroom. Raritan—Rev. Jas. A. H. Cornell, D. D., Jas. Lefevre; Elders, F. J. Frelinghuysen, J. A. Staats. Passaic—Revs. J. F. Harris, James Demarest. Paramus—Revs. Wm. Demarest, G. M. S. Blauvelt. Long Island (South Classis)—Revs. N. P. Pierce, Jacob West; Elders Gordon C. Adams, S. G. Bogert, Peter Lott. (North Classis)—Revs. T. B. Alliger, J. Wenish, C. D. Hartranft; Elders Richard Brush, Edwin S. Ross. Poughkeepsie—Revs. F. M. Kip, S. Van Vechten. Philadelphia—Revs. G. Ludlow, John Gardner, John H. Suydam; Elders John A. Striker, A. J. Dumont. Hudson—Revs. Chas. T. Shepard, H. R. Scheamerhorn, J. W. C. Holmes; Elders Rufus Patrie, Peter Dick. Westchester—Revs. John M. Wagner, Wm. E. Bogardus, David Cole; Elders Sandford Cobb, J. S. Van Court, Peter Walsh. Monmouth—Revs. A. C. Millspaugh, Ralph Willis, A. Vanderwater; Elders La Fayette Schenck, H. V. Layster. Albany—Revs. J. F. Neal, J. Lansing Pearce; Elders Robert H. Pruyn, Chas. A. De Forest. Schenectady—Revs. F. F. Wilson, C. Van Santvoort; Elder Wm. Van Vranken. Rensselaer—Rev. E. N. Sebring; Elder Hiram Lapham. Schoharie—Revs. Wm. A. Benedict, Wm. W. Letson; Elders T. Lewis, Peter Z. Swart, Jacob Settle.

Weston—Rev. N. F. Chapman; Elders Philo Snyder, James P. Osterhoudt, John H. Martin.

Montgomery—Rev. Jeremiah Petrie; Elder Charles Barse.

Cayuga—Revs. C. Becker, A. G. Vermilyea; Elder A. W. Blye.

Orange—Revs. Peter E. W. Bentley, G. H. Mankville, G. S. Garretson; Elders Egbert Millspaugh, David L. Mould.

Greene—Revs. S. T. Searle, A. McKelvey; Elder Luke Kiersted.

Geneva—Revs. Wm. E. Turner, Thomas G. Watson; Elders Pierson H. Jeremiah, Isaac Van Doran.

Kingston—Revs. C. H. Stett, J. L. McNair, T. R. Lente; Elders Elijah Du Bois, D. S. Schoomaker, Jonathan Anchmoody.

Saratoga—Elder Samuel Crawford.

Michigan—Rev. H. E. Decker; Elder Young.

Illinois—Revs. Abraham Thompson, U. D. Gulic.

Holland—Rev. A. Farmer.

Wisconsin—Rev. Charles W. Wilson.

With the exception of effecting an organization, nothing was done at the morning session of an important character.

After a recess of two hours, the squad reassembled at 3 o'clock. An hour and a half was devoted to devotional exercises, during which addresses were delivered by a number of clergymen and elders. The remainder of the afternoon was occupied in discussing a report presented by a committee appointed at the last General Synod to revise the rules governing the Synod in the transaction of business. Before the vote on the adoption of this report was taken, the hour for recess (5:30 o'clock) arrived, and the Synod adjourned until 8 o'clock. At this hour the body again assembled, but no business was transacted. The annual sermon was delivered by Rev. ANSON DU BOIS, D. D., President of the Synod of 1865. The Synod will meet at 9:30 o'clock this morning, when the Standing Committees will be appointed, and the work of the session will commence in earnest. In the afternoon, at 3 o'clock, there will be a communion service, on which occasion Rev. Mr. HOLMES will preach a sermon, and Rev. Mr. LUDLOW deliver an address.

An invitation has been tendered by the Historical Society to the members of the Synod for them to visit the picture gallery and museum of the Society; and also from Ward School No. 32, in West Twenty-fifth-street, asking the Synod to attend the opening exercises at that place on some morning during the sittings of the body.

Cholera Report.

The following is the latest from Quarantine:

HOSPITAL SHIP FALCON, Wednesday, June 6.

The following six new cases were received since last return, all from the steamship *Peruvian*, June 4: Sophia Peterson, aged 18, of Denmark; Dorothea Paile, 12, Denmark; Francis de Chateau, 45, Denmark; Anton Peterson, 20, Denmark; Sara Sarsen, 44, Denmark; Anton Huber, 33, Austria.

The following five patients died June 4, all from the steamship *Peruvian*: J. Margrisson, 37, Sweden, admitted May 31; Christina Sarsen, 9, Denmark, admitted June 2; Catharina Sarsen, 2, Denmark, admitted June 1; Sara Sarsen, 44, Denmark, admitted June 5; Yens Hendrickson, 27, Denmark, admitted June 1.

June 4, 1866—Remaining at last report	88
New cases	5
Total	93
Returned to steamship *Peruvian*	1
Total	92
Died	5
Remaining under treatment	87

From the receiving-ship *Portsmouth* three died since last report. Dorotheo Memauns, aged 35, from cholera, after 87 hours' illness. Seventeen cases of diarrhoea remain on board that vessel.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball—Eckfords vs. Union—A Close and Exciting Game—The Unions Victorious.

Despite the lowering aspect of the weather, yesterday, a large crowd was in attendance at the Union Grounds, Williamsburgh, to witness the first game of a home-and-home match between the Union Club, of Morrisania, and the Eckford Club, of Brooklyn. The ground was wet from the rain of the previous day, and a slight shower, just as the game commenced, did not improve it. From this cause it was anticipated that the fielding would not be up to the mark of either Club, but, as the score shows, the contrary was the case. With the exception of several miscatches by the out-fielders, (caused by the ball being wet,) we have seldom seen either Club do better. The Unions obtained a slight lead in the first two innings, which they afterward lost, and at the end of the sixth inning the Eckfords had the advantage by two runs—the score standing eight to six in their favor. In the next inning, however, the Unions recovered their lost ground, making five runs and giving the Eckfords their third skunk. This lead they increased on the eighth inning by four runs and another blank for their opponents. In the ninth the Unions were quickly disposed of for a round 0, while the Eckfords went to the bat with seven to get to tie and eight to win, but were only allowed to make three runs, the game ending with a fine fly-catch by BASSFORD at right-field from a well-hit ball from SWANDELL—the totals being 15 to 11 in favor of the Unions. It was a very pretty and quickly played game, occupying a few minutes less than two hours. This is the first game the Eckfords have played this season, and they need but little more practice to bring their nine up to a first-class point. The Unions are in better condition, this being their third game. BEACH, the catcher of the Eckfords when they were champions, was in his old position in this game, and seemed perfectly at home with ZETTLEIN's pitching. Where everybody did so well—the wet ground and soggy condition of the ball being considered—it would be invidious to particularise, so we refer the reader to the score. Mr. C. MILLS discharged the duties of umpire in a satisfactory manner. Although he had several close points to decide, he gave his decisions with a promptness and impartiality worthy of imitation. We append the score:

UNION.	Outs.	Runs.	ECKFORD.	Outs.	Runs.
Smith, 1st b	2	3	Gram, c. f.	4	1
Abrams, 2d b	1	2	Brown, 2d b	3	2
Birdsall, c	3	2	Zettlein, p	3	1
Martin, 3d b	3	1	Kleen, 1st b	3	1
Pabor, p	6	0	Beach, c	4	0
Ketcham, c. f.	5	0	Mills, 3d b	3	2
Aiken, l. f.	4	1	Swandell, r. f.	4	1
Bassford, r. f.	3	2	McDonald, s. s.	2	1
Hannegan, s. s.	0	4	Ryan, l. f.	2	2
Total	27	15	Total	27	11

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th	9th.
Union	1	2	0	0	3	0	5	4	0—15
Eckford	1	1	0	0	5	1	0	0	3—11

Umpire—Mr. C. MILLS, of the Active Club.
Scorers—Messrs. ANNER and BROWN.
Time of game—Two hours.

POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

ARRESTED WITH BURGLARS' TOOLS.

Officer WATERMAN, of the Eighth Precinct, on Tuesday night arrested a young man named JAMES HART, in Mercer-street, near Prince, on suspicion of his being a burglar. The accused and another young man were seen to enter the hallway of a house, and in a few moments come out again. They behaved in manner so suspicious that the officer arrested HART, the other making his escape. A burglar's "jimmy" was found concealed in the prisoner's coat sleeve. On being taken before Justice LEDWITH yesterday he was held to answer a charge of having in his possession burglar's implements, with intent to commit a felony.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT BY A CRAZY MAN.

JAMES NASH, a boarder in the house of JOHN ENRIGHT, No. 141 Cedar-street, on Tuesday night made an assault upon Mrs. CATHARINE ENRIGHT with a pocket-knife, and succeeded in stabbing her in the breast. The cries of the lady brought officers LYONS and MORRIS, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, to the spot, when NASH turned upon them with his weapon, stabbing officer LYONS in the face. A few blows with a locust placed NASH in a tractable condition, whereupon he was taken to the station-house. Upon being arraigned before Justice DOWLING yesterday, the prisoner was committed to answer a charge of felonious assault. It is thought that the man was not in his right mind when the assault was made.

ASSAULTED AND ROBBED.

JOSEPH DEMPSEY, of No. 1 Bridge-street, while in a bar-room near his residence on Tuesday night, was invited to drink by JOHN O'DONNELL, PETER GLENDIN and PATRICK MCMAHON. Having declined the invitation, the three men set upon DEMPSEY, as he alleges, and after knocking him down, forcibly took from his pocket a wallet containing $10. The accused were arrested shortly afterward by Officer DOUGHERTY of the First Precinct. Justice DOWLING committed the accused to answer, and sent the complainant to the House of Detention for witnesses.

LAW REPORTS.

Writs of Habeas Corpus and Certiorari—Operations During the Month of May.

The report of writs of *habeas corpus* and *certiorari* for the month of May presents twenty-three applications. Of the whole number 18 applications were made before the City Judge, 2 in the Supreme Court, and 3 in the Court of Common Pleas. Mr. Blunt appeared for the people in each case. The following list comprises all the cases and the disposition made in reference to each of them:

The People *vs.* Joseph Pryor, charged with grand larceny. Application made in the Supreme Court, May 3. Writ dismissed and prisoner remanded.

The People *vs.* Anne Lynch, charged with receiving stolen goods. Application made in the Court of Common Pleas, May 3. Writ dismissed and the prisoner admitted to bail.

The People *vs.* Patrick Welsh, charged with disorderly conduct. Application made before the City Judge, May 8. Writ dismissed and the prisoner discharged.

The People *vs.* Lizzie Jones, charged with disorderly conduct. Application made before the City Judge, May 8. Writ dismissed and the prisoner discharged.

The People *vs.* Louis Schellhan, charged with vagrancy. Application made before the City Judge, May 11. Writ dismissed and the prisoner remanded.

The People *vs.* William Johnson and Charles Wright, charged with disorderly conduct. Application made before the City Judge, May 14. Writ dismissed and prisoners discharged.

The People *vs.* Rudolph Schneider, charged with felonious assault and battery. Application made before the City Judge, May 17. Result not given.

The People *vs.* Joseph Waterbury, charged with abandonment. Application made before the City Judge, May 17. Result not given.

The People *vs.* Dennis G. Ferguson, charged with grand larceny. Application made in the Court of Common Pleas, May 18. The writ was dismissed and the prisoner was remanded. A writ of *habeas corpus* was afterward allowed in this case by the City Judge, May 29, and on the return being made to him, the prisoner was admitted to bail in the sum of $2,000. He was charged, in company with others, with stealing $1,700,000. This is a case growing out of the great "Lord bond robbery case."

The People *vs.* Jacob Cohn, Abraham Jacoby and Levi Rosenthal, charged with disorderly conduct. Application made before the City Judge, May 18. The writ was dismissed and the prisoners discharged.

The People *vs.* Kate Stackpole, charged with disorderly conduct. Application made before the City Judge, May 25. The writ being defective, was dismissed. Ordered to get a new one.

The People *vs.* Patrick Sullivan, charged with disorderly conduct. Application made before the City Judge, May 14. Writ dismissed and the prisoner remanded.

The People *vs.* Emma Coburn, charged with disorderly conduct. Application made before the City Judge, May 14. Writ dismissed and prisoner discharged.

The People *vs.* Ann T. Tierney, charged with grand larceny. Application made before the City Judge, May 16. Writ dismissed and prisoner discharged.

The People *vs.* William Woods, charged with burglary. Application made before the City Judge, May 17. Writ dismissed and the prisoner remanded.

The People *vs.* Wm. G. Smith, charged with abandonment. Application made before the City Judge, May 17. Writ dismissed and prisoner discharged.

The People *vs.* Mary Gunshauer, charged with an attempt at grand larceny. Application made before the City Judge, May 17. Writ dismissed and prisoner discharged.

The People *vs.* George Keyes and Joseph Romero, charged with grand larceny. Application made before the City Judge, May 22. Writ dismissed and the prisoners discharged.

The People *vs.* William Boyle, charged with grand larceny. Application made before the City Judge, May 24. Writ dismissed.

The People *vs.* Nancy Mahoney, charged with grand larceny. Application made before the City Judge May 26. Writ dismissed and prisoner remanded.

The People *vs.* Jean Gautier, charged with an indecent assault upon a little girl 9 years of age. Application made in the Supreme Court May 25. Writ dismissed and prisoner remanded.

The People *vs.* Margaret Reynolds and Annie Bennett, charged with disorderly conduct. Application made in the Court of Common Pleas May 26. Writ dismissed and prisoners remanded.

IMPORTANT DECISION IN RELATION TO SERVICE OF WRITS OF CERTIORARI.

Before Judge Russel.

In the matter of Elizabeth Baker, brought before Judge RUSSEL, on a *habeas corpus*, after argument made by Mr. William F. Howe for the prisoner, and Mr. Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., Assistant District-Attorney, for the people, the City Judge delivered the following opinion:

On the 7th of March, 1865, the above-named Elizabeth Baker was convicted of petit larceny in the Court of Special Sessions in the City of New-York, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for the term of six months; that subsequently a writ of *certiorari* was allowed by one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, directed to the Justices of the Special Sessions, and the prisoner discharged on entering into sufficient security for her appearance, &c.; that after such allowance of said writ, the same was never served on the parties or either of them, and on the 31st May, 1866, the Special Sessions made an order that said prisoner be remanded to the Penitentiary to serve out her term, in consequence of such omission. The legal question involved in this case is whether the mere allowance of a writ of *certiorari*, returnable before the Supreme Court, operates as a *supersedeas* or not. The writ of *certiorari* never having been served on the Court below, and the return day having passed because of its not being served before the period appointed for its return, it had no binding effect on the Court of Special Sessions, and the order made by said Court recommitting the said prisoners was therefore legal and proper.

The writ of *habeas* is dismissed, and the prisoner remanded to the Penitentiary in accordance with the order of said Court.

The Liability of Common Carriers and Forwarders for the Safe Delivery of Jewelry and other Valuables—Sharp Words Between Counsel.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—JUNE 6.

Before Hon. S. B. Garvin and a Jury.

Clara W. Warner vs. *The Western Transportation Company.*—The defendants in this action are a corporation duly incorporated by the laws of the State of New-York, and known by the name "The Western Transportation Company." Their business is the carriage of goods and merchandise, by water, between the ports of New-York and Buffalo. The plaintiff, Mrs. Clara W. Warner, having recently been married had taken or was about to take a bridal tour. In the fore part of July, 1864, she, or some friends in her behalf, shipped at Buffalo, by the defendants' line, two trunks, two chests, and two boxes. They were shipped on the canal-boat *Mount Nebo*, and on that they were to come to New-York. Here they were to be reshipped on a steamboat for Stamford. It was one of the conditions insisted on by the plaintiff at the time the shipment was made at Buffalo, that the trunks, &c., were to go all the way by water. Beyond what might be inferred from this, relative to the character of the contents, it does not appear that the defendants knew anything as to their value. The packages were heavy, but plaintiff did not communicate to defendants' agents that jewelry, silver and glassware were packed therein. The freight was paid as upon any ordinary goods, at the rate of 75 cents per 100 pounds. On the trial the plaintiff and other witnesses testify the entire contents of the six boxes, &c., to have been worth more than $5,000. The goods, or at least a portion of them, arrived at Stamford, Conn., on or about the 6th of August, having been about a month in *transitu*. But it was also shown that from the time they were taken on board a steamboat in this City and delivered at plaintiff's house in Stamford a few hours only elapsed. Hence the necessary conclusion that a month was occupied in getting the goods in question from Buffalo to New-York. When the trunks were delivered to plaintiff, she found they had been broken open, the most valuable portions abstracted, and what were left were in a most filthy condition. All her most valuable and valued wedding presents had been stolen. All the costly dresses, jewelry, &c., which she had used, or was about to use on her bridal tour, were gone. A valued gift, which had been presented to her by Mrs. Fillmore, wife of the Ex-President, was gone; a diamond ring, a necklace, a lace parasol, valued at $128; one lace veil, $110; a diamond ring and pearl box, $206; one silk dress, $240; one lace shawl, $250; another silk dress, $150, and numerous other articles, too many to mention, were all missing when the boxes were opened at Stamford.

When the plaintiff's testimony was concluded, counsel for the defendants moved for a dismissal of the complaint, on the grounds:

First—That the contract was to deliver the trunks, boxes, &c., on board the Stamford boat, their liability as common carriers having then ceased, and their liability afterward being merely that of forwarders, and it not appearing affirmatively that the loss had happened before the goods were placed on the Stamford boat, but the presumptions from the evidence already being that it was afterward.

Second—That the contract of the Company was to carry merchandise, and not jewelry, and articles as valuable as jewelry; it was ridiculous to suppose that they would insure goods of that value at the same price as ordinary merchandise; and, therefore,

Third—It was a fraud on the Company, on account of which the plaintiff could not recover. The Court denied the motion.

The defendants then introduced testimony tending to show that when they delivered the goods to the Stamford steamboat in this City they were all in good order. The trial occupied three days, and was summed up yesterday by Ex-Judge Allen for the defendants, and by Charles N. Black, Esq., for the plaintiff. Defendants' counsel, in the course of his remarks, indulged in some severe strictures on the plaintiff, and the manner in which she had testified on the witness stand. He thought it very unlikely she could have had the great amount of jewelry and precious stones; the scores of costly dresses, laces, and great amount of fine linen in the trunks, as she had testified. That although it may have been true that she was at the time just married to a second husband, and was about that period on a bridal tour, it was a most improbable story, that a woman in her condition of life, and with

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, PLAYING WITH FIRE. Characters by John Brougham, Miss Presley, Mrs. C. Walcot, Jr., C. Walcott, J. G. Burnett, W. Andrews.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, YOUNG AMERICA, OR THE THREE FLYING TRAPEZE, SECRET MARRIAGE, and JOCKO, THE BRAZILIAN APE.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, LORD DARNLEY, THE INVISIBLE PRINCE, and STATE SECRETS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, IT IS NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND. Characters by Messrs. Frederic Robinson, John Gilbert, Charles Fisher, Mark Smith, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Misses Mary Barrett, K. Barrett, Miss Scott.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾, OUR MUTUAL FRIEND. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Albaugh, J. H. Stoddart, G. C. Romaine, Miss Louisa Myers, Mrs. John Wood, Miss Kate Newton, Mrs. Amalia Harris, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Miss Maria Glover.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON, at 2; EVENING, at 7½, UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. Mrs. G. C. Howard as Topsy. Two Living African Lions, Dwarfs, Giantess, Fat Boy, 100,000 Curiosities.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½, THE HOUSE ON THE BRIDGE and RAKE'S PROGRESS.

PARK THEATRE—BROOKLYN.
Fulton-av.
THIS EVENING, THE NAIAD QUEEN.

THEATRE FRANCAISE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA.

GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS EVENING, NEW ACTS, BURLESQUES, &c. BARBARA ALLEN, SWEET FACE AT THE WINDOW, DR. COLTON, and EXCISE VERSUS LIQUOR DEALERS.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The steamship *Africa*, from Liverpool May 25 *via* Queenstown May 27, reached Halifax yesterday morning. Her dates are two days later than those already received. It is confirmed that the three neutral Powers had sent identical notes to Berlin, Vienna, Frankfort and Florence, inviting all the Powers to a conference. It was believed that all the Powers will assent to the conference to be held at Paris as early as possible. Warlike preparations, meanwhile, continued. It was asserted that no Congress will assemble unless Austria would join. That consent had not been given. Reports were again current at Prague that Prussian troops were advancing to the frontier. The Brussels *Journal* states that Kossuth is acting in concert with the Italian Government, endeavoring to excite revolution in Hungary.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Chandler offered a resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the salaries of Treasury agents in the South who were unable to take the oath of qualification, which was referred. The joint resolution for the relief of Paul S. Forbes, contractor for the ironclad *Idaho*, was passed; also a bill to reorganize the clerical force of the Interior Department. The Reconstruction resolution was next taken up, the pending question being Mr. Doolittle's substitute for the second section. The amendment was disagreed to—yeas 7, nays 21. Another substitute offered by Mr. Doolittle was also disagreed to.

In the House Mr. Hooper reported back, with amendments, a bill to regulate and secure the safekeeping of public money intrusted to disbursing officers of the United States. The amendments were agreed to, and the bill passed. Mr. Delano offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Banking and Currency to inquire into the propriety of amending the law under which National Banks are organized, so that the rate of interest charged by such banks shall be uniform. Mr. Brandagee reported back a bill to authorize the President, in case of public exigency, to establish a naval station at Cleveland, Ohio, or at some other point on the North Western Lakes, which was recommitted. The bill authorizing the acceptance of League Island, in the Delaware River, as a station for iron-clads, was next taken up, but no action was taken.

GENERAL NEWS.

No important movement of the Fenians is yet reported. The leaders are said to be much hampered for want of ammunition and supplies, which is quite possible. Various seizures of arms by the authorities are reported. Gov. Dillingham, of Vermont, is considering the question of calling out the militia. Major Cuyler informs the Washington authorities that the Fenians at Highgate and Eastgate, beyond St. Albans, are many of them without arms, and are dependent for their subsistence on their Irish friends in the vicinity. At Toronto an exciting scene and almost a collision had occurred by the accidental meeting of some Fenian prisoners under guard and with a funeral cortege, just returning from the burial of several volunteers killed in the late skirmish near Fort Erie. It is estimated that the number of Fenians now collected along the Lower Canada line is about 10,000, and increasing daily. The rebel General Magruder is said to be about starting from Tennessee with a large reinforcement. The President's Proclamation is likely to introduce a new scene into the melodrama.

The Circuit Court at Richmond was again in session yesterday morning, and attracted a large attendance of spectators. Mr. [illegible], the Assistant District-Attorney, presented the reasons for postponing the trial of Jefferson Davis. Mr. Brady, on the part of Mr. Davis' counsel, stated that they were fully ready for the trial, and that Mr. Davis was very desirous that there should be no postponement. The Court fixed the first Tuesday in October as the day for the trial.

Advices from Havana to the 2d inst. are received. The new Captain-General Lersundi had arrived and taken the oath of office. Gen. Dulce, his predecessor, left on the 3d inst. for Spain *via* this city. The accession of the new Governor was attended with some political excitement. A much-needed decree in regard to cemeteries had just been issued, securing to those without the pale of the Catholic Church a decent burial and a protection of their graves.

Accounts from all parts of Georgia and Alabama represent corn to be flourishing very well. Wheat is damaged by the rust. Cotton is injured in every way; bad seed, hail-storms and overflows have left many fields bare, and what was left is now suffering from grass. Oats are pretty well killed. Potatoes are not bad. From every portion of the State of Tennessee come complaints of injury to the corn crops by the dry weather and cut-worm. Many farmers are now planting for the third time.

The Keowa (S. C.) *Courier* publishes an appeal to the citizens of Pickens, signed by some of the most influential men in the community, in behalf of the poor in its vicinage. The *Courier* says there are not less than eight hundred families, or an aggregate population of four thousand, allowing an average of five souls to a family, on the point of starvation in that district. Of these, at least two thousand are widows and orphans, almost entirely helpless, and made so by the misfortunes of war.

There is a great oil excitement at Bothwell, Canada. The Rock River well is flowing at the rate of one hundred barrels a day, and the Wentworth well twenty-five barrels. Other companies have made large strikes. During the week ending May 26, 1,218 barrels of oil were shipped.

Henry Shaw, of St. Louis, has proposed to present that city with nearly two hundred acres of land, for a public park, on condition that the city spend $20,000 or $30,000 each year in improving and adorning it. The land is valued at $[illegible],000. He is the same Shaw who had [illegible] breach of promise suit a few years ago, in which Miss Effie Carstang was plaintiff.

A leading China firm, of San Francisco, gave a banquet on the 1st inst., in honor of Hon. Anson Burlingame, Minister to China, and Gen. R. Van Valkenburg, Minister to Japan. Among the invited guests were Col. C. S. Bulkley, Chief-Engineer of the American-Russian Telegraph Expedition; G. H. Mumford, of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and Hon. Caleb Lyon, Governor of Idaho.

The Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees and Freedmen in the district containing the States of Missouri and Arkansas, reports to the Commissioner that the number of rations estimated as necessary to be issued to the destitute of that district, during the month of June, are as follows: Whites, 89,000; freedmen, 11,000. Total number of rations, 100,000.

On Monday, May 28, a whale was captured in the bay at Somers' Point. He was charged on by A. Robinson, C. Mayson and A. Steelman, well-known fishermen, who succeeded in securing him. The fish was twenty-six feet long and ten feet across, and it yielded about one hundred gallons of oil, of the finest quality.

George W. Childs, Esq., has presented to the Commissioner of City Property of Philadelphia the lifeboat used by Dr. Kane in his escape from the perils of the Artic Seas. The boat is to be hung between two trees, in Fairmount Park, near the Log Cabin, and a light shed will be placed over it, to protect it from the weather.

The Cincinnati *Gazette's* correspondent gives a gloomy account of affairs in Mississippi and Louisiana, growing out of the destructive effects of the late unprecedented floods. In many places the planters are out of money and even provisions, and some plantations will be abandoned unless aid can be obtained from the North.

The ship *Artesian*, while loading at New-Orleans, on Saturday last, with cotton, was struck by lightning, and her cargo was partially destroyed, and the vessel herself sunk. The estimated value of the cargo was $400,000, which will prove nearly a total loss.

In disintering the Federal dead, near Resaca, Tenn., recently, a body, exciting attention from its small feet, was found to be a woman, shot through the head. The supposed name was Charles Jonesboro, Company E, Sixtieth Missouri Volunteers.

Hon. T. D. Eliot has brought a suit against the New Bedford *Standard* for an alleged libel against him, by connecting his name with the somewhat notorious case of the Charter Oak Coal Company.

The Senate of Connecticut are to visit our Central Park on Friday morning. The Senators are to be in town to-day.

LOCAL NEWS.

The Jury in the case of Clara W. Warner *vs.* The Western Transportation Company, which has been on trial for several days in the Superior Court, Part II., before Justice Garvin, rendered a verdict yesterday for the plaintiff, in the sum of $1,600. The Court, on motion of Mr. Charles N. Black, counsel for the plaintiff, granted an allowance of five per cent. on the amount of the verdict. The defendants will carry the case to a higher Court, on questions of law. One of the questions involved is the extent of the liabilities of common carriers.

The Board of Education last evening ignominiously dismissed Edward A. Walsh, late Principal of Grammar School No. 51, of the Twenty-second Ward, and declared him disqualified from teaching in the public schools of this City. Walsh is alleged to have absconded with $1,627 07, which the Board's Finance Committee intrusted to his care, for the payment of the April salaries of the teachers of Grammar School No. 51. Commissioner Miller recovered $697 of the money in a gambling-house. The Board has paid the teachers, and its net loss is $655 07.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Augustus Wilson pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to the State Prison for two years and six months; John H. Stewart, indicted for receiving stolen goods, was tried and acquitted, and Thomas Meeker pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny and was remanded for sentence. Judge Russel sentenced Wm. O'Neil to the State Prison for three years, and Mary Kane to the Penitentiary for one year.

Since the advance of Police salaries to $1,200 for patrolmen, the weekly trials have been gradually dwindling down, and at trials yesterday, before Commissioners Acton and Manierre, the number of alleged Police law-breakers was less than a third of the average three months ago. The conspicuous trial of the day was that of Capt. James Greer, of the Third Ward, for omitting to hold a person whom a patrolman had arrested for an alleged assault. The Captain acquitted himself handsomely.

The graduates of the Law Department of Columbia College are requested to attend in the General Term Room, at 10:30 o'clock this morning, for the purpose of signing the roll of attorneys and counselors, and taking the oath of office prescribed by the Constitution.

The Metropolitan Board of Health held a secret session, yesterday afternoon, to arrange for the payment, by the Health Board, the Quarantine Board and the Commissioners of Emigration, of the expenses attending the maintenance of a Quarantine at Seguine's Point.

A fire which occurred yesterday morning on the premises of Bernhard Schmidt, in Fifty-second-street, near Eleventh-avenue, caused a loss of $500. Schmidt was arrested on suspicion of arson and will be examined to-day.

Dr. Andrews' flying ship, which ascended from the corner of Houston and Green streets on Tuesday afternoon, after passing over the Sound, returned and landed at Brookeville, L. I., about 7 o'clock the same evening.

Six new cases of cholera have occurred at Quarantine since the last report; five have died. On the receiving ship *Portsmouth* three have died. Eighty-seven patients are now under treatment.

A warrant was issued yesterday, by United States Commissioner Betts, for the arrest of Wm. R. Roberts, the so-called President of the Fenian Brotherhood.

Mr. Manierre, Treasurer of the Excise Board had received at the close, yesterday, $770,000 from licenses. Inspector Bartram had passed 6,246 indorsed applications for license.

Mr. Justice Grover, who is this month holding the Supreme Court Circuit, Part II., yesterday ordered the County Clerk to summon an extra panel of one hundred jurors for Friday next.

Gold [illegible] per cent., and subsequently sold at 145, as against 146 on Tuesday. Money easy. Stocks fairly active, but rather less firm than the day before.

Produce and merchandise were less active yesterday. Prices of flour, corn and cotton were depressed. Wheat, sugars, teas and wool were firm. Oats, [illegible] and oils buoyant. Freights quiet.

Cheap Bread.—At this time, when all the provisions and necessaries of life are so high, and when most of us have to resort, or ought to resort, to every possible economy, it is astonishing that there is not a more extensive employment of maize or Indian corn for bread. In the Western and Southern States it is used, as everybody knows, to a vast extent, and the various modes of cooking it—in bread, in cakes, in puddings, &c., and with various accompaniments, as eggs, syrup, spices, &c.—give it a varied attractiveness, suitable to almost all tastes. In New-York City and adjacent cities comparatively few people know anything about the uses of corn, and few bakeries keep the bread regularly on hand. Now, when we consider its nutritive qualities, its healthfulness, its goodness and its cheapness, we must regard it as something unaccountable that it is not in universal use in such times as these. The difference between the price of flour and that of corn meal is very great. Taking the two grains, the price of wheat averages twice that of corn, and when reduced to flour and meal, the difference is still greater. A writer upon this subject of corn remarks that in its chemical composition it contains all the valuable and essential elements required for healthful and nutritious bread—that it contains the elements for maintaining muscular strength in a fourfold greater degree than potatoes—that compared with wheat, it has more oil and starch and less gluten in it; and while scarcely less nutritious, contains fattening properties to a much greater degree. The extraordinary adaptation of the soil of all parts of this country to the growth of corn, and the abundance with which it can at all times and seasons be supplied, furnish arguments in favor of its general use as food. We call the attention of city people of all classes and grades of fortune to this subject. By a more extensive use of this article in the making of bread, the price of flour, which has now been forced so high, may quickly be reduced.

The Fenian Marauders—The President's Proclamation.

The Fenian "war" now assumes a new form. It is an *insurrection* against the power, authority and majesty of the Government of the United States. It has of course had this character from the beginning, and the orders of Gen. Grant as well as the action of Gen. Meade have shown that as soon as it assumed a tangible shape, it would be treated in this way—as indeed it could be treated in no other. But the President's Proclamation gives the matter specific and unmistakeable expression—denouncing the proceedings of the Fenians as constituting a high misdemeanor against our laws—announcing his purpose of maintaining the public peace as well as the national honor—setting forth the duties of all Judges, Magistrates, Marshals and officers in the premises—ordering the arrest of all persons who may be engaged in these movements, and empowering Gen. Meade to employ the land and naval forces of the United States, and the militia thereof, to arrest and *prevent the setting on foot* and carrying on the expeditions and enterprises against which the Proclamation is directed.

This brings Fenianism suddenly to a head-way—in so far, at least, as it proposes to use this country as a base from which to make war upon the dominions of a Power with which we are at peace. It brings Messrs. Sweeney, Roberts and Company at once within the clutches of the law. It confines Fenian operations to this side of the line, and confronts them with United States artillery and musketry, instead of those of the Canadian militia. It not only seizes the culprits who have been guilty of violating our laws, but, as will be seen by its terms, it expressly provides for preventing the *setting on foot* of enterprises of this character, and will thus put a stop to the purchase of munitions and the enlisting of men which have been openly carried on. There is no doubt that Gen. Meade will see to the prompt enforcement of these orders, and there is no doubt that he will be backed by the sentiment of the country.

The people of Canada at least may free themselves from further terror, and save themselves from further warlike preparation. No more Canadian citizens will be killed or towns invaded by Fenians from this side of the line.

Some people may think the President has given too much importance to Fenianism by this Proclamation, while others charge him with having been too dilatory in issuing it. But it would neither have comported with the dignity or the Constitution of the country to have adopted such a measure while Fenianism was a mere matter of rant, and on the other hand it could not be evaded when it assumed the form of an invasion and the actual levying of war.

We do not suppose that any of the misguided men will now propose to carry this combined farce and tragedy any further. It is opposed to reason as well as law, is opposed by the great body of our respectable Irish fellow-citizens, and can have no other results but those of the most painful character to all concerned.

Taste and Temper of a Radical Organ.

We find a very noteworthy indication of the temper which animates a large number of professed Union newspapers, in the following paragraph from an article in the Cleveland, Ohio, *Leader*:

"We have for some time past noticed with pain and apprehension the course of Judge Spalding in reference to the vital differences between Congress and the President. His utterances upon these questions have not had the outspoken, decided and manly tone which we have a right to look for from the representative of this, among the most Radical and freedom-loving districts in the nation. On the contrary, they have, most unfortunately, *indicated a desire to stand well with the President. Not one word has he uttered in condemnation of the high-handed attempt of Andrew Johnson* to destroy and crush out the Union Party and its vital principles. On the contrary, whenever he has spoken of the President, *it has been in language of approval.* He has, in express terms, rebuked Congress for finding fault with the President, while he *has never uttered a sentence condemning Mr. Johnson for his base treachery* toward the party who placed him in power, and his insolent attacks upon the representatives of that party in Congress. His fault-finding with Congress; his silence when he ought to speak in defence of the party against the President's crusade; his bill adding $16,200 per annum to our taxes, in order to give officers to Mr. Johnson which Mr. Lincoln never asked for during his war term; his opposition to Mr. Stevens when the latter denounced in becoming terms the conduct of the Secretary of the Treasury in refusing to give office to any but those who support "my policy"—all these things *indicate a disposition to retain the favor of Mr. Johnson* rather than to represent faithfully and fully the independent and Radical voters of this district."

Judge Spalding is, in principle and in his public action, one of the most thoroughly radical Union men in Congress. He has voted for every Radical measure introduced by Mr. Stevens or anybody else, and has been from the beginning of the session utterly uncompromising on every Radical measure proposed.

But this, it seems, is not enough. He has committed an unpardonable offence for which his political orthodoxy affords, in the eyes of the Cleveland *Leader*, no atonement. Although a Radical he persists in being a gentleman. He will not villify and abuse President Johnson. He will not denounce him for adhering, just as firmly as he does himself, to his conscientious convictions of public duty. He will not accuse him of "treachery" to the Union Party, because he does not yield instant obedience to the dictates of the new men who claim a degree of authority in the ranks of that party which the party itself has never acknowledged. Judge Spalding will not descend to the low level of personal villification and abuse, where his assailants are most at home. He differs widely from President Johnson in regard to the principles of policy of his public action; but he speaks of him only in the language usual among gentlemen, and with the personal respect and deference due to the Executive head of the nation. And for this, and this alone, he is branded by a leading newspaper organ in his district as unworthy the personal regard and political confidence of his constituents.

It is humiliating to be compelled to look upon such language as characteristic of the treatment a public man in this country is quite likely to receive at the hands of those who claim to be his friends, if he will not echo their lowest and basest prejudices and passions, as well as represent their principles and protect their interests. Judge Spalding is a gentleman of ability, learning and character. He has filled high and responsible positions in his own State, and has discharged the duties of them all with eminent credit to himself and advantage to his constituents. He has been prominent in all worthy enterprises, is usually a delegate to all great conventions, political, commercial and religious, and enjoys the respect and confidence of the people of Ohio to a degree shared by very few of the many distinguished citizens of that great State. No accusation is brought against him of having in the least departed from the standard of political orthodoxy held even by the most extreme Radicals. But he will not abuse and denounce President Johnson. He will not accuse him of treachery. He will not ostentatiously display a wish to be his enemy and assailant. This is the "head and front" of his offending. And for this, and this alone, he must not be reëlected. If he is rejected on such grounds as these, the disgrace will fall upon other heads than his.

Representative Irishmen in America and the Fenian Movement.

The Fenian "mass meeting" in the City Hall Park, last evening—advertised to take place at the hour when the working-people are returning from their day's labor—numbered about one hundred and fifty persons, one-third of them urchins, who would have been found romping in the Park had there been no Fenian demonstration and no Fenian orator on the ground.

An ill-favored individual addressed the assemblage for a quarter of an hour or so, in the usual style, and a portion of the men and all the brats cheered as well as they were able. A wet blanket was thrown over the enthusiasm of the meeting probably five or ten minutes before it would have burnt itself out by natural exhaustion. A healthy thunder-shower gave the orator of the evening an excuse to retire to the Tammany rooms opposite, where "twenty-five thousand laborers" are advertised for, to go north.

Looking at the crowd in front of Tammany Hall during the day, and the crowd on the City Hall steps during the night, one could not well help thinking what atrocious folly, or folly and knavery combined, there must be at the bottom of a patriotic uprising which, in a city containing a quarter of a million of Irishmen and Irishmen's sons, could only bring out this ragged, hard-favored, half-tipsy crew—scarcely enough to fill a backwoods meeting-house. Said a looker-on, as we passed through the Park: "If this is the honest cause of poor old Ireland, what a set of ragmuffins have charge of it! Where are the representative Irishmen among us, who not only shed a lustre upon the country of their origin by their intellect and virtues, but who have raised the standard of intellectual and moral excellence on this Continent? Where is Charles O'Conor, James T. Brady, Archbishop McCloskey, Judge Daly, Judge James W. White, Mr. A. T. Stewart, Mr. Eugene Kelly, Messrs. Brown Brothers, Daniel Devlin, Richard O'Gorman, Charles M. Connolly, and hundreds of others who, in their various professions and walks of life, have so brilliantly illustrated the genius, and spirit, and enterprise of the Irish race? Why has this Fenian business no blessing, open or secret, from the Church? Why is it that it has been formally put under the ecclesiastical ban, not only by such eminent Provincial prelates as Archbishop Connolly, of Halifax, and Bishop Lynch, of Toronto, but by such high Church authorities here as Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, Archbishop Kenrick, of St. Louis, Bishop Duggan, of Chicago, Bishop Loughlin, of Brooklyn, and Bishop Timon, of Buffalo?" These were the sum of the hurried queries addressed to us by as true and intelligent an Irishman as ever breathed, (a Catholic, too,) as we looked together at that army of avengers from the Five Points, pretending to shout for a cause which they and their more wicked leaders are doing their best to bring into universal contempt. The exhibition altogether, apart from the unpardonable mischief that prompts these border thievings and murders, is the sorriest apology for a patriotic effort that was ever presented to the gaze of mankind.

Street Opening Frauds—More Light Wanted.

A recent meeting of property-owners on the west side of the town, called the West Side Association, has been the means of bringing out some facts in connection with the openings of streets which ought to be known by every citizen and pondered also. It was shown at that meeting by Mr. Whitbeck, the President of the Association, that twenty-five street openings had cost property-holders upward of $250,000; that the Commissioners, to assess awards in one case where the street opened was only 3,000 feet long, charged for 150 meetings, thus showing that they assessed an average of only twenty feet at a meeting; that in another case they charged for 450 meetings, as if they had met every day, Sundays included, for fifteen months; that one clerk received during the past year over $25,000 for services, room rent and expenses; another for services alone over $12,000, and that one surveyor received during the same time over $50,000. These are some of the more startling of the items which were thus brought before the public, but they are by no means the only ones worthy of notice.

The natural inquiry in the mind of every man on reading such monstrous statements is how these Commissioners and clerks, &c., are appointed, and how these rates of compensation are fixed. The answer to these inquiries we find was also given in the speech of Mr. Whitbeck. The Commissioners, as he stated, are appointed, on motion of the Corporation Counsel, by the Supreme Court, and the Commissioners appoint their clerks and surveyors, &c., and that the bills are taxed by some Judge of the Supreme Court also we infer from Mr. Whitbeck's remarks: "I submit to you, gentlemen, and I do so with the highest respect for the Court, whether in the appointment of Commissioners, and in taxing and allowing the bills of costs, charges and expenses, the Supreme Court did its duty?"

Thereupon, as it seems to us, other questions also arise, and of these we do not find the answers in any report of Mr. Whitbeck's speech. Who are the Commissioners who have been appointed and have made such charges? Who are the clerks who have received such enormous compensations? Whose rooms were hired at such enormous rates? and, most important of all, who are the Judges who made the appointments and who taxed the bills?

We see that the meeting resolved to have the facts "brought to the notice of the Supreme Court." If the meeting really supposed that the facts had escaped the notice of those members of the Supreme Court by whom the appointments were made and the bills taxed, the only comment which we should feel disposed to make, would be to repeat the remark of the Artful Dodger, "My eyes! how green!" If the West Side Association really proposes to do anything, let it lay not only the facts but also the names of the parties concerned before the public, and also before the next Legislature. The prevention of corruption is all very well, and no means ought to be spared in that direction; but, unless some measures are also taken to punish it at the same time, the prevention will not be successful. The rogues who are on the spot and know the ins and outs of our City affairs, will always find some way of dodging a preventive law, if they are only sure that they can escape punishment. An imprisonment or an impeachment or two would do a great deal of good.

The Human Tides.—Forty thousand and forty-nine alien-born immigrants arrived at this port during the last month. This is nearly double the arrivals in the corresponding month of last year, and those of the first five months of this year are nearly double those of the same period last year. From the opening of January up to this date the numbers rise as high as *one hundred thousand*. Those who understand the matter, estimate that we shall get up to a quarter of a million before the close of the year. Though even this will fall far short of 1854—the great emigration year—it will surpass any other recent year. Any reflections that can be made upon this far-reaching subject are necessarily trite, but they are none the less worthy of reconsideration by the people of America.

Hungary and Austria.—There is reason to doubt the statement that comes to us from Europe that Louis Kossuth is endeavoring to cripple the military movements of Austria by exciting revolution in Hungary. Unquestionably, as long as he lives, Kossuth will continue to be animated by his ancient hatred to the Austrian Government, just as Victor Hugo is and will be animated by the same feeling toward that of Napoleon. But he is not likely to indulge in any hope of being able to incite an insurrection under present circumstances. If the Austrian Power were to get completely broken in the war which is still threatened, *then* would be the time for Hungary to pronounce for independence.

Our Militia.—Those who saw the large military display in the City yesterday must have noticed certain points in which the influence of the practical military training of the war made its appearance. A good many of our old soldiers have joined the ranks of the militia regiments, and a large number of the former are now officers in the latter. They bear with them habits and experiences learned in the field, and give the benefits of them now to the country in this way.

Amusements.

English Opera in Brooklyn.—The appearance of the English opera troupe in Brooklyn has created an enthusiasm in musical and general circles unprecedented since the palmiest days of Maretzek's subscription season. On Tuesday night the second performance of Mr. Eichberg's opera, "The Doctor of Alcantara," drew a crowded house at the Academy of Music. The practiced excellences of Miss Richings never appeared to better advantage. Her appearance was welcomed heartily, and her singing enthusiastically applauded. Miss Zelda Harrison, who for several years has been a favorite concert singer in Brooklyn, was greeted with genuine fervor; her sweet solo in the first act was sung charmingly, richly meriting the peremptory *encore*, while the marked improvement in her action and general stage *savoir faire* indicated a success in the future of which she and her friends may well be proud. Mrs. Mozart was somewhat annoyed at a "wardrobe complication" at first, but soon recovered her equanimity, and sang with her customary grace and precision. Seguin was full of fun and "Doctorology;" Castle was as "sweet a butterfly in a tinsel coat" as paint and curls and an exquisite voice could make him. Mr. Ketchum, whose contortionate powers and facial possibilities are far beyond that of any india-rubber man in existence, was excessively droll: the "he-he" portions were jolly and silly, and therefore encored, while the chorus was quite up to the mark. As a whole, the performance was successful and entertaining, with the unnecessary drawback of occasional prolonged delay. In addition to the appearances in this City to-night and to-morrow, the troupe will repeat the opera in Brooklyn on Saturday.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Banquet to Ministers Burlingame and Van Valkenburgh.

San Francisco, Friday, June 1.

Mining shares have fallen heavily. Ophir, 300; Yellow Jacket 630; Hale Norcross 960; Belcher 130; Chollar Potosi 180; Crown Point 1,000; Imperial 95. Legal tenders 75.

The steamer *Golden Age*, with New-York dates to May 11, has arrived.

The receipts of bullion the past month exceed four million dollars.

San Francisco, Saturday, June 2.

Mining shares continue depressed. Ophir, 285; Belcher, 155; Yellow Jacket, 515; Crown Point, 990; Savage, 860; Hall & Norcross, 940; Imperial, 109; Chollar Potosi, 225.

A leading China firm gave a grand banquet last evening in honor of Hon. Anson Burlingame, Minister to China, and Gen. R. Van Valkenburg, Minister to Japan. Among the invited guests were Col. C. S. Bulkley, Chief-Engineer of the American-Russian Telegraph Expedition; G. H. Mumford, of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and Hon. Caleb Lyon, Governor of Idaho.

AFFAIRS AT THE SOUTH.

Effects of the Floods—Planters Discouraged—Money and Supplies Needed.

Cincinnati, Wednesday, June 6.

The *Gazette's* Memphis special gives a gloomy account of affairs in Mississippi and Louisiana, from the destructive floods, the cold weather, &c. He predicts there will be famine in the South before another season. Planters have neglected planting grain, hoping for an immense yield of cotton and big prices. In many places the planters have no money and are out of provisions. Merchants will give no more credit, though mortgages on the coming crops are offered at low figures. The consequence must be that the plantations will be abandoned, unless money and supplies are obtained from the North.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Wednesday, June 6.

THE FINAL REPORT OF THE RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE.

Senator Fessenden, at the meeting of the Reconstruction Committee this morning, presented the Committee's final report, which was accepted. It reviews the whole matter of reconstruction, giving the reasons which influenced the members of the Committee in adopting the measures recommended by them, heretofore reported to Congress.

RECONSTRUCTION TESTIMONY.

Representative Conkling, from the Joint Committee on Reconstruction, to-day reported additional testimony relating to Louisiana, Texas and Indian Territory, which was laid upon the table and ordered to be printed. The evidence reported is that T. J. Mackay, a native of Charleston, S. C., who served during the war as Captain of Engineers in the Confederate service, for a considerable period as Chief Engineer of the Trans-Mississippi Department. He afterward acted as Special Provost-Marshal-General, under Federal authority, for Lamar and the adjoining counties in Texas. He testified that he found public sentiment in Texas since the surrender of Gen. Price, in May, 1865, bitterly antagonistic to the United States Government. The people considered that good faith to that Government meant bad faith to the community. He cites a case in which eighteen to twenty Northern farmers, who had come to Texas in 1864, had been executed by a mob because they had declared that, should the United States armies enter Texas, they would sell their crops to those armies. This was considered a very mild transaction.

The witness mentioned several other instances of turbulence and public disorder. He thinks a large proportion of the people of Texas look to future revolution as a remedy for what they consider existing evils. He considers the Freedmen's Bureau indispensable for the security of the interests of the blacks, and believes its organization should be maintained. The remainder of his evidence relates mainly to the condition and feelings of the various Indian tribes in the Indian Territory.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The Ways and Means Committee took up the Tariff Bill to-day, and Mr. Morrill expressed his determination to have it reported to the House within a week. Hon. D. A. Wells, special Revenue Commissioner, who has been absent for a week, returned to-day, and will assist the Committee in maturing the bill.

TAX BILL.

The Senate Finance Committee propose to take up the Tax Bill to-morrow, and give it undivided attention until they shall have gone through it entire. The Secretary of the Treasury has prepared a communication addressed to the Senate Finance Committee, which will be presented proposing an additional section to the Tax Bill, which has been drafted after careful consultation with the chief officers of the Treasury Department. The growing and now almost overwhelming business in the Internal Revenue Department renders the adoption of some such law as that proposed absolutely necessary, aside from this fact the propriety of the section proposed will be manifest. The section is intended to relieve the Treasury from the collection of taxes and duties imposed upon banks, banking associations, private bankers, incorporated companies, and all other companies and individuals under the various acts authorizing an internal revenue, except taxes on salaries of persons in the employment of the United States, and duties arising from sale of internal revenue stamps, accruing after the 30th June, 1866, now required by law to be returned to, collected by and paid to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, shall thereafter be returned to be assessed and collected by the Assessors and Collectors of the several districts in which said banks, &c., liable to tax, may be located.

LETTER FROM THE SPEAKER.

Speaker Colfax has written a letter to the *National Republican*, in answer to a paragraph in the editorial column of that journal, which states that at the termination of the military career of the insurrection, no one supported an extra session of Congress, and no public demand was made for an extraordinary session of the National Legislature. The letter of Mr. Colfax was reproduced this morning in the Radical organ of this city, with the comment that the President's standing accusation against Speaker Colfax that his journey overland to the Pacific States was the best proof that Congress should not take charge of Reconstruction, and that the whole matter was to be left to the Executive, is very forcibly turned upon him. This statement of the Radical organ is utterly unfounded. Mr. Johnson has no standing accusation against Speaker Colfax. The President has not entered into any controversy on the subject, and has not, directly or indirectly, made any allusions to the matter. But Mr. Colfax has on two occasions endeavored to make it appear that the necessity for an extra session of Congress was urged upon Mr. Johnson by himself and others, and inferentially that Mr. Lincoln was in doubt on the subject, and that Mr. Colfax came here to suggest that necessity to the late President; when the facts, which are well known and susceptible of clear proof, are that Mr. Lincoln had determined, several days before the arrival of Mr. Colfax, that there was no occasion for convening an extraordinary session, and Mr. Lincoln did not hesitate to give his opinion to this effect to all who approached him on the subject, and it is presumable, and, in truth, it was so understood, he thus expressed himself to Mr. Colfax. A few days after the assassination of Mr. Lincoln a number of Senators and Representatives called on Mr. Johnson, and not one of them even suggested the necessity of calling an extra session of Congress, but on the contrary there was an universal acquiescence in the opinion of the late President as above set forth. Mr. Colfax says that in his interview with Mr. Johnson at the Kirkwood House, the possibility of an extra session was suggested by some. But it is observable that Mr. Colfax does not say he urged a call of Congress, nor did he nor did anybody as before stated. This idea of an extra session was an afterthought, and until lately no one has attempted to blame Mr. Johnson for failing to issue his proclamation for it. Mr. Speaker Colfax was among the first to indicate that there was blame attached to the President in the matter.

MILITARY DEPARTMENTS.

By direction of the President, the Military Department of Tennessee and Kentucky have been discontinued. The States of Kentucky and Tennessee will constitute a new department, to be called the Department of the Cumberland, Major-Gen. Geo. Stoneman, United States Volunteers, commanding. The headquarters will be at Memphis, Tenn. These States will each constitute a military district—the former under command of Brevet Major-Gen. Jeff. C. Davis, U. S. V., headquarters at Louisville, Kentucky; the latter under Brevet Major-Gen. Clinton B. Fiske, headquarters Nashville, Tennessee. In addition to their duties as military commanders, Gens. Davis and Fiske will perform the duties of Assistant Commissioners of the Bureau of Freedmen and abandoned lands for their respective States.

PAYMASTERS IN THE NAVY.

The Second Comptroller has given directions to Paymasters in the Navy, instructing them that to the discharge of their duties under General Order No. 75, they will observe the following decisions: Clerks to Commanding Officers and Paymasters in the Navy are entitled to the benefit of the provisions of the General Order No. 75, issued May 23, 1866.

Officers attached to receiving ships, not being provided with quarters on shore, are also entitled. Naval constructors and store-keepers are not regarded as officers, and are not entitled, except they are commissioners officers of the navy. Heads of Bureaus of the Navy Department are not, by virtue of that appointment, naval officers, and cannot obtain both salary, civilian and commutation of allowances, under the same.

TREASURY AGENTS AT THE SOUTH.

In consideration of the fact that no legal payment can be made to any Southern officer of the Treasury Department who has not subscribed to the test oath, the Secretary of the Treasury has notified all such that their resignations will be accepted. He has also made a request that Congress provide for the payment of those who have been performing the duties of the Department for the time during which they have been so engaged.

CONSCIENCE MONEY.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day received two contributions. One was postmarked "Boston, June 4," and contained $1,500, with the statement that the inclosed amount was due the United States Treasury, and requesting it to be placed to the credit of the same. The communication states the sum inclosed to be $2,500, but the words "twenty-five" which were written in ink, were crossed over with a pencil and the word "fifteen" written with a pencil above it. The other letter was postmarked "Philadelphia, Penn., June 5," and contained $70, with the explanation that the inclosed was due the Government for revenue tax, and requesting the Secretary to appropriate it accordingly and oblige one who wanted to live honestly.

CASE OF BRECKINRIDGE.

Your Richmond correspondent telegraphs to-night, as follows:

The case of John C. Breckinridge is before the Grand Jury this afternoon, and a true bill will be found. The indictment is for treason, and is identical with that of Jeff. Davis, even to fixing the same day for the commission of the offence. The Grand Jury have not made any report, and hence it is not known whether any presentment of editors under the Judges charge have been made. The Richmond Press was unexpectedly very moderate in its comments upon Underwood's charge.

STEPHENS.

No order has been issued for the arrest of Head Centre Stephens, who is now here. Nor is it expected that he will be molested inasmuch as he is not regarded as having yet violated the neutrality laws, whether this opinion be correct or not such is the conclusion to which the officials here have arrived.

STEPHENS AND SEMMES.

Raphael Semmes and Head Centre Stephens were walking about arm in arm in the Capitol this afternoon, now whiling away a few moments in the House and then in the Senate, and afterwards in the Rotunda examining the works of art.

IN THE HOUSE.

Mr. Brandegee held the House this P. M. for over one hour in one of the most complete and eloquent speeches that has been listened to for some time. The matter up for consideration was the League Island Navy-yard Bill, which was urged by Mr. Kelly, of Pennsylvania, who was completely vanquished by his adversary, Mr. Brandegee. The argument of the gentleman from Pennsylvania was completely riddled fore and aft.

ADJOURNMENT.

Quite a strong feeling in favor of an adjournment by the 4th of July begins to prevail in Congress. Many members think they can get through by that time, and the hot weather of the past few days is a strong inducement to hasten business.

THE WEST INDIAN SUGAR CROP.

The Department of State has been informed by the United States Consul at St. Croix, West Indies, that the crop this year will probably reach 12,000 hhds., with a corresponding quantity of molasses and rum—say from $5,000 to 8,000 hhds. of molasses, and 3,000 of rum. This will be fifty per cent. more than the crop of 1865, and fully double that of the preceding year.

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.

It is understood at the State Department that a contract has been made by the French Government with the Transatlantic Steamship Company for the retransportation of the first returning detachment of the French army now in Mexico, from Vera Cruz to St. Nazaire, in October next, and that Marshal Bazaine is to leave Mexico with that detachment.

AN APPOINTMENT.

Maj. J. L. Linton, of New-Jersey, has been appointed Revenue Agent under the act of Congress, March, 1865, and has entered upon his duties. This appointment fills a vacancy.

TOBACCO DEALERS.

A delegation of tobacco dealers from New-York were present at the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue this morning, for the purpose of having the advalorem duty on cigars charged as being liable to evasion by the manufacturers who return their cigars at a much less value than they are actually worth in the market.

ARRIVAL OF CHAS. O'CONOR.

Charles O'Conor, Esq., one of the senior counsel for Jeff. Davis, and Gov. Pratt, arrived in the city this morning, and had interviews with the President and Attorney-General Speed in reference to the trial of Jefferson Davis.

PENSIONS AND BOUNTIES—THE CASE OF NON-RESIDENT HEIRS.

The Second Comptroller of the Treasury, in answer to the question, "Can the mother of a soldier, non-resident of the United States at the time of the decease of her son, but subsequently having removed to this country, receive bounty?" decides that all the right the party had came into effect the moment of her son's death. If she had then no title to the bounty, she could not acquire it by subsequently coming to this country, any more than a mother resident here at the date of her son's death in the army, would lose her right to the bounty by subsequently removing to Ireland. To allow bounty in such a case as that above set forth, would, in effect, make void one of the provisions of the law granting it, and leave accounts for bounty indefinitely open, and liable to be decided by the advent to this country of the heirs named in the law of July 11, 1862.

SAFE KEEPING OF THE PUBLIC FUNDS.

The bill in regard to disbursing officers as passed the House, makes it the duty of every disbursing officer of the United States, having any public money entrusted to him for disbursement, to deposit the same with the Treasurer, or some one of the Assistant Treasurers of the United States, and to draw for the same only as it may be required for payments to be made by him in pursuance of law, and all transfers from the Treasurer of the United States to a disbursing officer shall be by draft or warrant on the Treasurer or an Assistant Treasurer of the United States, provided that in places where there is no Treasurer or Assistant Treasurer of the United States, the Secretary of the Treasury may, when he deems it essential to the public interest, specially authorize in writing the deposit of such public money in any other public depository, or in writing authorize the same to be kept in any other manner and under such rules and regulations as he may deem most safe and effectual. To facilitate the payments to public creditors, the second section provides that if any disbursing officer of the United States shall deposit any public money entrusted to him in any place, or in any manner, except as authorized by law, or shall convert to his own use, in any way whatever, or shall loan with or without interest, or shall for any purpose, not prescribed by law, transfer or apply any portion of the public money entrusted to him, every such act shall be deemed and adjudged an embezzlement of the money so deposited, converted, used, loaned, withdrawn, transferred or applied, and every such act is hereby declared a felony, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not less than one year, nor more than ten years, or by fine not more than the amount embezzled, nor less than $1,000, or by both such fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the Court.

The third section provides that any bank or broker, or other person, not an authorized depository of public money, who shall knowingly receive from any disbursing officer or Collector of Internal Revenue or other agent of the United States, any public money on deposit, or by way of loan or accommodation, with or without interest, or shall apply any public money to purposes not prescribed by law, or who shall counsel, aid, or abet any disbursing officer or Collector of Internal Revenue or other agent of the United States, in so doing shall be, for any such act, deemed and adjudged guilty of an embezzlement; and any President, Cashier, Teller, Director, or other officer of a bank, who shall violate any of the provisions of the act, shall be adjudged guilty of an embezzlement of public money, and punished as provided in the second section.

THE RIGHTS OF NEUTRALS—DECREE FROM THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

The following translation, dated Vienna, May 15, has been received by the Department of State:

"The *Vienna Gazette* publishes the annexed Imperial ordinance of the 13th May, 1866, touching the giving effect to the declarations of the Peace Congress at Paris, of the 16th of April, 1856, to be in force throughout the Empire:

Considering the declaration made the 16th of April, 1856, by the Powers represented at the Congress, when an understanding was arrived at in respect of the abolition of privateering, and of international law relative to the rights of neutrals, which had for its object to alternate as much as possible the prejudicial effects aggravated by the insecurity of public law, which a war might bring to bear on maritime commerce, for the purpose of contributing as much as depends on Austria under the condition of reciprocity to the ulterior realization of this end, I think proper, after having heard my council of ministers, to decree as follows:

Article 1. Merchant vessels and their cargoes cannot, by reason of their belonging to a country with which Austria is at war, be captured at sea by Austrian vessels of war, nor be declared good prize by Austrian Prize Courts, if the hostile Power observed reciprocity toward Austrian merchant vessels.

The observance of reciprocity is admitted until the contrary be proven, when an equally favorable treatment of Austrian merchant vessels on the part of the hostile Power is guaranteed by the known principles of its legislation, or by declarations emanating from it at the opening of hostilities.

Art. The clause in Article 1 is not applicable to merchant vessels which carry articles contraband of war, or break the blockades which are obligatory.

Art. 3. My Ministers of War and Justice are charged with the execution of the present decree.

FRANCIS JOSEPH,
Mensdorff Franke.

Belebide, Weillerstorf Komes.
By Sovereign Delegation, the Chevalier de Meyer.

AUSTRIAN TROOPS IN MEXICO.

The following is a translation from the *Journal*:

"We have good reason to call in question the news of the departure of Austrian volunteers for Mexico, published in the *Memorial Diplomatique*. Nothing in fact could be more unlikely after the dispatches from the Government of the United States, which we have

have laid before our readers. Correspondents at Trieste announce, not only that the Austro-Mexican detachment has not embarked, but that it will be disbanded, and that the men who compose it have, for the most part, requested to take service in the corps of volunteers which is organizing in view of the approaching war. 'The Austrian Government (they write from Trieste) was under the greatest obligation not to withdraw its forces from the service of the country, because it at the same time, while assuming an offensive attitude toward the United States of America.' Thus our own previous impressions are confirmed, notwithstanding the pretended information of the *Memorial Diplomatique*."

THE FAIR FOR THE SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' ORPHAN HOME—SPEECHES FROM THE PRESIDENT AND OTHERS.

The National Fair for the benefit of the Home for Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans was inaugurated to-night at the spacious and beautifully adorned building purposely erected for the occasion. At 9 o'clock the President of the United States entered amid the playing of music by a full band and the cheers of the multitude, and was, together with Col. COOPER, his Private Secretary, and others who accompanied him, conducted to the platform.

Senator WILSON addressed the thousands present, saying he had been requested to preside on this occasion, and to introduce the distinguished gentlemen who were to address them. When the echo of the cannon turned upon Sumter fell upon the startled ear of the nation the ladies of our country were called upon to give their husbands, their sons, and their brothers to the defence of the Republic. More than two millions of our countrymen, in the pride and bloom of manhood, left their homes, the mothers who bore them, and the wives and sisters that loved them, to follow the flag of the Republic on more than six hundred battle-fields. They bravely upheld the banner of our unity, and the larger number have come back to receive the applause of a grateful nation. But more than three hundred thousand of them sleep in soldiers' graves, and they have left behind them children who must forever be the children of the people of the United States to be loved and cared for. [Applause.] During the contest the ladies of the country followed our soldiers to the battle-fields and hospitals, to toil and labor for the defenders of the Republic; and these same ladies, now that peace has come, will take care of the sons and daughters of the brave men whom they nursed in the hospitals and on the battle-fields. This assemblage to-night has gathered in obedience to that duty, and it was meet that the Chief Magistrate of the Republic should come here to give to this cause his sanction. It was fit that the brave soldiers who have fought on many battle-fields should come here to speak for the children of the men who fell so gloriously for their country. It is fit that the public men of the country should, one and all, bid God speed to the noble work of caring for the sons and daughters of the men who died that the nation might live.

Senator WILSON then presented in succession Major-Gen. BANKS, Major-Gen. HOWARD, Col. MCKEE, representative from Kentucky, and Senator LANE, of Indiana, whose remarks were altogether appropriate to the occasion, and were received with repeated applause.

Senator WILSON said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I now have the great pleasure of presenting to you the President of the United States.

Applause greeted this announcement, when the President remarked that he came here to-night merely to say a word in the cause of humanity, and to unite in the expression of gratitude of the nation for the nation's defenders. [Applause.] He did not come prepared to make a speech, but simply to give his countenance and encouragement in aid of the enterprise which the ladies had so nobly undertaken. He appeared here with no set phrase of speech, or nicely rounded periods, to play upon the ear and to please but for a moment. If there was a cause which more than another should engage their sympathies, it was that of the orphans, especially of those who lost their all and perilled their lives to save the Government. What nobler and better work could you be engaged in? He was proud that this great move should have its origin here at the seat of the National Government. Woman, God bless her, has been instrumental in the performance of great and noble acts in all periods of history, and it is not less becoming to them now than in the time gone by. But it was not his intention to invite his hearers to go back and review the causes of the new-made graves of the nefarious rebellion, nor to excite angry feeling in connection with the contest, nor to revive the scenes of the battle-field, where brother was arrayed against brother. No, no. God forbid and relieve us from the repetition of such calamities! We can now rejoice that the land is no longer to be drenched by fratricidal blood. He would not reopen the wounds and make them bleed afresh. That was the work of war and contest and struggle, growing out of mistaken apprehensions. Yours, he said, was the work of peace; to pour the balm, that healing may take place; and what is more proper to that end than to take up the destitute orphans, and educate and guide them, and thus laying a solid, moral basis which may contend them throughout their future lives. You will find in these caskets precious gems (though now dimmed by poverty.) Talents and genius are not confined to particular localities and places. Let them be provided for and educated, and you cannot fail of accomplishing the great end you have undertaken. You all remember the story of CORNELIA, the mother of the Gracchi, the most greatest Romans who ever lived, and who lost their lives in vindicating the great cause of the people. A number of distinguished ladies in whose company she was, expatiated on their fine dress and accomplishments and the jewelry they wore and other articles, with which they were decorated and adorned. CORNELIA attentively listened to each in turn, and then looking out at the door, saw her two boys running homeward from school. Her cheeks flushed with matronly pride, and clasping them, one each side, she exclaimed: "These are my jewels." You, ladies, can gather around you the orphans, the little boys and girls, and say, these are our jewels. This is your work, and no doubt it will be well accomplished. Let women be engaged in the noble work. God bless her! Yes, woman can accomplish it if she will. None, none on earth is above her, "As pure as thought as angels are, to see her is to love her." [Applause.] Go on; your efforts will be crowned with success. One view is of war, the other of peace—yes, of peace. The other day, near this city, and several times, during the war, he walked among the graves of the dead, and when he passed along and looked at the head-boards, and saw the names of soldiers from New-York, Indiana and other State regiments of the Federal army. There they sleep in peace—the greensward growing upon their graves. They were Federal soldiers. He looked next on the other side and what did he see? "A. B., rebel soldier, belonging to such a regiment." The flesh had crumbled into the soil indeed. There was peace. When they were on the field engaged in strife, it was war; now they sleep in alternate graves, while it is peace. [Applause.] Let peace do its work. He trusted our country and Government would be blessed with peace, and that confidence and respect for one another everywhere would be restored, [applause,] and that those warring and disturbing elements which separated and divided us in the past may pass away. He trusted, too, that the asylum which it was proposed to establish might be extensive enough to bless all orphans. We should not inquire what made them orphans. Charity doth not thus behave. They are human beings, and deserve your protection, kindness and instruction. The President, the cabinet officers and gentlemen for the accomplishment of inviting him to be present. He should not have liked to come as an intruder; but in an association of this kind he was not sure that he would be an intruder. This was a cause in which he had a large amount of stock and interest. [Laughter.] He knew how to appreciate and admire the efforts and motives of the friends of organizations of this kind; and, so far as in him lay, physically, mentally, pecuniarily and intellectually, he would give this great work his aid. [Applause.] It was not his purpose to make any allusion to politics or the condition of the country. But as this asylum had been commenced at the seat of the General Government—at the metropolis of the Nation, he trusted it would take the character of a natural orphan asylum. If it is a misfortune to be orphans, it ought to be our pride, as it is our duty, to care for him. He wished a great National church could be provided, not by law, but by the consent of the American people, so that in this church there could be a pew for every orphan and a pew for every loyal man from every State. Let our religion for this national child Orphan Asylum be national. Let them be the controlling and supreme idea which runs through all our maternal institutions.

The President thanked the ladies and gentlemen for indulging him in his desultory and crude remarks. Under no circumstances, though he had long been in the habit of public speaking, had it been his custom to prepare written addresses. If had always thrown them off without preparation. He always tried to address himself to the brains and sense of males and females, and not merely to please the fancy. The work in which they were engaged was a reality and should have a lodgement in their hearts and minds. It was not a mere idea; it was something which would bear thinking about and acting on, something requiring effort and not mere profession. We know what can be done in a great work of this kind. Their lives consult our hearts free from anger, which has existed in them too long. Let the breach be healed, and let the difficulties be done away, that we may become a great and happy people. (Applause.)

Senator WILSON announced the inauguration ceremonies ended. As the President was leaving the building he was greeted with repeated cheers amid the music of the band.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....WEDNESDAY, June 6.

CREDENTIALS.

Mr. JOHNSON presented the credentials of Mr. WILKINSON CALL, Senator-elect from Florida for the term ending March 4, 1869. It was ordered to lie upon the table.

SALARIES OF TREASURY AGENTS AT THE SOUTH.

Mr. CHANDLER introduced the following, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized to adjust the accounts and pay the salaries and compensation of all the officers and employes of the Treasury Department who have been rendered actually engaged in collecting the revenue within the States lately in insurrection; such adjustment and payment to be made with and to each officer and employe who has failed to take the oath of office required by law, whenever his successor has been duly appointed and lawfully qualified, and not otherwise.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Mr. GRIMES offered a resolution, which was agreed to, calling upon the Secretary of the Navy for a copy of the report of the Board of Visitors to the late annual examination of the Naval School.

RELIEF OF A CONTRACTOR.

Mr. RAMSEY offered a joint resolution for the relief of PAUL S. FORBES, builder of the iron-clad *Idaho*. It authorizes the Secretary of the Navy either to accept the *Idaho* at her contract price of $600,000, or to transfer the vessel to the contractor on his returning the money advanced on her by the Government.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved to amend by striking out the first alternative, which was disagreed to. The joint resolution was then passed.

THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Mr. DOOLITTLE called up the bill to reorganize the clerical force of the Interior Department. In the course of the discussion on this subject, Mr. KIRKWOOD inquired if the bill proposed an increase of salaries.

Mr. SHERMAN said it did virtually. It abolished the lower grades of clerks, and increased the pay of heads of bureaus.

Mr. KIRKWOOD said if the salaries of attachés of one Department were raised, those of other Departments would have to be raised also.

Mr. TRUMBULL said there were a number of petitions for the increase of salaries of United States Judges now before the Judiciary Committee. It was probable that the Committee would make a favorable report before the close of the session.

The bill was passed.

PRINTING.

A resolution to print 500 copies of the report of the Postmaster-General on the subject of telegraphing was referred to the Committee on Printing.

THE RECONSTRUCTION RESOLUTION.

The reconstruction resolution was taken up at 1 o'clock. The pending question was upon the following amendment offered by Mr. DOOLITTLE on Thursday last:

After the census be taken in the year 1870, representatives shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included in this Union, according to the number in each State of male citizens over twenty-one years of age, qualified by the laws thereof to choose members of the most numerous branch of its Legislature, and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States, according to the value of the real and personal taxable property situate in each State, not belonging to the State or to the United States.

Mr. HOWE resumed the floor in continuation of the speech begun by him yesterday. He alluded to the President's action in the case of SEMMES, elected Probate Judge in Alabama. He did not condemn the President for that, not at all; but he would say that SEMMES was as well qualified to act as Judge as the people of Mobile were to elect a Judge. Why could not Congress do by a law of its own making what the President had done without an act of Congress. It was claimed that the President acted under the war power, but that was not the case. The war had ended before SEMMES was deposed. This was manifest from the proclamation of the President, dated April 2, 1866. There is no more likeness between the policy of President JOHNSON and the policy of Mr. LINCOLN, said Mr. HOWE, than there is between a blister of Spanish flies and a poultice of cabbage leaves. The circumstances under which the two policies were begun were entirely different. President LINCOLN's policy was inaugurated as an inducement to the Southern people to desert the rebellion. President JOHNSON's policy was inaugurated after the rebellion had been put down, and its practical effect had been to assist the rebellion. Pres dent LINCOLN never claimed that his was the only possible policy. On the contrary he admitted that there might be a better one. President JOHNSON's friends claim that the policy of the present Executive is the only practicable policy of restoration.

Mr. HOWE said an attempt would be made to pack the next Congress with men in favor of the President's policy, but he (HOWE) did not think it would be successful. It was not the first attempt of the kind, and it would be no more successful than an attempt two hundred years ago to pack the Parliament of JAMES the Second, in favor of "Catholic indulgence." Referring to his colleague (Mr. DOOLITTLE) Mr. HOWE said while he (Mr. DOOLITTLE) had always been true to principle, he had not always been true to the same principle. In 1848 he was a delegate to the Free Soil Democratic Convention, which adopted a platform in favor of free speech, free Press and free men. Four years later he made a speech in Racine, Wisconsin, in favor of Gen. PIERCE, in which he said Slavery was of divine origin.

Mr. DOOLITTLE—That is utterly false.

Mr. HOWE said he was glad to hear his colleague say so. He was glad to have given him an opportunity for saying so publicly.

Mr. DOOLITTLE said it was true that he supported PIERCE in 1852, while his colleague supported Gen. SCOTT. But the two parties held the same ground on the subject of Slavery. They agreed to ignore it, and when, after the election of PIERCE, the Democratic Party departed from its pledges and repealed the Missouri Compromise, he denounced it and abandoned it.

Mr. HOWE had no doubt his colleague was as sincere when he left the Democratic Party in 1856 as he was when he left the Republican Party in 1856. But DOOLITTLE said he had never left the Republican Party.

Mr. HOWE was glad to hear that Mr. DOOLITTLE intended to adhere to the candidate and platform of the Republican party. He understood him, however, to say a few days ago that he stood upon a platform of his own.

Mr. DOOLITTLE said he stood upon the platform of of 1864, adopted at Baltimore. He intended to stand upon that platform, whether others left it or others came to it.

Mr. HOWE said it was evident either that his colleague had left the party or the party had left him. He would leave it for others to decide which. At any rate another party than the Union party claimed the platform upon which his colleague now stood. If Mr. DOOLITTLE had not left the Union party it was very strange that he should be assisting in the removal of some of the best Union men in Wisconsin. Raising no question as to the sincerity of his (Mr. DOOLITTLE's) convictions, it was still a fortunate coincidence, which could not be denied, that he had always had the conviction which bore the highest value in the market. A few months after his desertion of the Democratic party he was elected Senator by the Republicans. His present attitude toward the President certainly gave him great influence over the Executive patronage.

Mr. DOOLITTLE said that the remark of his colleague that in his (DOOLITTLE's) history he had ever been found on the side where convictions brought the most in market, was a remark which, it not construed in the more charitable feelings than most men would be disposed to exercise, might be considered to make reflections upon the integrity of his (DOOLITTLE's) purpose in his political action. He did not claim to be infallible. He was as liable to mistake as others. But he always intended to do right. He might have erred in not carrying these intentions fully into effect, but that he intended in the least degree to swerve in his political course for the sake of offices in the market, was to those who knew him a statement wholly without foundation.

Mr. HOWE disclaimed any in entions to reflect upon his colleague in what he said; he merely spoke of a coincidence.

Mr. DOOLITTLE said the inference was very plain from his colleague's language. He then proceeded to review the history of the free-soil Democratic Party, to which he had voluntarily attached himself. This party sacrificed office and patronage for the sake of principle as no other party had ever done. He had been denounced in Wisconsin for his course as one who had deserted the Union Party. If it was true, as alleged, that he (Mr. DOOLITTLE) was instrumental in shaping the course of the Union Party in Wisconsin during the last canvass, then he was entitled to the credit of saving the Union Party; and it was not the first time men had attempted to crucify their Saviour.

Mr. DOOLITTLE's amendment was disagreed to—yeas 7; nays 21. Those who voted in the affirmative were Messrs. Cowan, Davis, Doolittle, Guthrie, Hendricks, Johnson and Riddle.

Mr. DOOLITTLE offered an amendment differing from the one just disagreed to, by substituting the words "male citizens" for "male electors."

Mr. COWAN spoke against any change in the basis of representation, but said he should vote for the amendment offered by Mr. DOOLITTLE, because he considered it better than the proposition of the Committee of Fifteen.

Mr. SHERMAN said he believed Mr. DOOLITTLE's amendment was right in principle, but he should vote against it because he felt it his duty to sustain the action agreed upon by his political friends, and he knew it would be impossible to arrive at any conclusion without some sacrifice of personal preferences.

Mr. DOOLITTLE's amendment was disagreed to—yeas 7, nays 21.

Mr. WILLIAMS offered an amendment as a substitute for the second section, as follows:

SEC. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed; but whenever the right to vote at any election held under the Constitution or the laws of the United States, or any State, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and being citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation in such State shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear the whole number of male citizens not less than twenty-one years of age in such States.

Mr. HENDRICKS moved that the above be ordered to be printed, and that the Senate adjourn.

The Senate refused to adjourn.

After some discussion on adjournment the motion was renewed, and the Senate adjourned at 5 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SAFE-KEEPING OF PUBLIC MONEY.

Mr. HOOPER, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, reported back with amendments a bill to regulate and secure the safe-keeping of public money intrusted to disbursing officers of the United States. The amendments were agreed to, and also an amendment offered by Mr. WILSON, of Iowa.

Mr. BOUTWELL called attention to the necessity of such a change in the national banking system as will prevent Collectors of Internal Revenue from depositing money in the National Banks, instead of sending it to the Treasury at once. The Government was paying interest on large sums deposited in the National Banks for no purpose whatever, except to stimulate speculation and endanger public and private credit.

Mr. HOOPER stated that the Committee had that subject under consideration, and would report an amendment to the National Banking Act which would remedy the difficulty.

Mr. BOUTWELL expressed himself satisfied with that assurance, and instanced the case of one Collector who had deposits in five National Banks, on which the banks were receiving interest, while the Government was paying interest on its certificates. He thought it time that this whole business was ended.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, expressed this full concurrence in the views of Mr. BOUTWELL. The Treasury was the only place in which public money should be deposited. The present system only tended to incite speculation, and to produce derangements of trade. That system was this: The National Banks go into the market, and, with the money of the Government on deposit with them, buy up the due bills of the Government, drawing six per cent. interest. So nefarious a system could not last longer.

Mr. FARNSWORTH mentioned a circumstance which had come to his knowledge, where a disbursing officer in the City of New-York drew his check on the Treasury for six or seven hundred thousand dollars, deposited the amount in a Bank, which thereupon turned right around and lent it to the Government. It was high time that such a system should be put a stop to. The public funds should be deposited in sub-treasuries and transferred to the Treasury, where the money could be used as needed, instead of being used by banks for speculation.

Mr. HOOPER explained that the object of the present bill was merely to regulate the keeping of public money intrusted to disbursing officers. The committee would soon report a bill to amend the National Banking law, and this discussion would apply to it; he thought, however, that there were some purposes for which it was expedient to use the National Banks as depositories.

The bill was then passed.

NATIONAL BANKS.

Mr. DELANO offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Banking and Currency to inquire into the propriety and necessity of amending the law under which National Banks are organized, so that the rate of interest charged by such banks shall be uniform, and so as to inflict upon any association attempting to charge more than the legal rate of interest, such penalty as may be deemed proper for the purpose of enforcing a compliance with the legal rate.

NAVAL STATION ON THE LAKES.

Mr. BRANDEGEE, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported back a bill to authorize the President, in case of public exigency, to establish a naval station at Cleveland, Ohio, or at some other point on the Northwestern lakes. Which was recommitted and ordered to be printed.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Mr. WILSON, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back a bill in relation to the courts of Washington Territory, which was read the third time and passed.

AMERICAN STATE PAPERS.

Mr. HAYES, from the Committee on the Library, reported a joint resolution to authorize the distribution of sample copies of American State papers in the custody of the Interior. It directs the Secretary to distribute four hundred copies, second series, seventeen volumes, as follows: To each Senator and Member, one set; and to such public college libraries as may be designated by the Joint Committee on the Library, one set. It was read three times and passed.

LEAGUE ISLAND.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill reported on the 3d of April, by Mr. KELLEY, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to accept League Island, in the Delaware River, for naval purposes.

Mr. KELLEY addressed the House in advocacy of the bill.

Mr. BRANDEGEE followed in opposition, describing League Island as 376 acres of mud bottom, three feet below the surface of the Delaware River at ordinary high tide, and a hundred miles from the ocean; and, quoting the resolution of the Naval Board which had examined it, that "in the opinion of the Board the public interest would not be promoted by acquiring title to League Island for naval purposes." He represented that League Island would require a filling of nine or ten feet over its whole area, so as to bring it up to the light of day and make it really an island; that that filling alone would involve an expenditure of a million of dollars; that for all buildings, piles would have to be sunk to a great depth, and that no man could live on the island without shaking his clothing off his back with fever and ague. He moved a substitute for the bill, requesting the President to appoint a Commission of not less than seven competent officers and engineers, to make careful examination and survey of such sites as have or may be proposed for an iron-clad station, and to report to Congress the corresponding advantages and disadvantages of each.

This substitute he said he had submitted to the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. KELLEY,) and he had then accepted it.

Mr. KELLEY explained that his acceptance was procured on gross and grave misrepresentations.

Mr. BRANDEGEE asked what misrepresentations the gentleman referred to?

Mr. KELLEY replied that they were those which the gentleman (Mr. BRANDEGEE) had made to him.

Mr. BRANDEGEE remarked that the matter was getting a little personal, and was rather apart from the subject. But he would now state that, after the gentleman (Mr. KELLEY) had presented his bill, he (Mr. BRANDEGEE) drew up his substitute, and submitted it to him, and urged it on him by the considerations which he now urged.

Mr. KELLEY added: And by a consideration which the gentleman does not now urge. He (Mr. KELLEY) subsequently explained the circumstances under which he had agreed to accept the substitute, and had afterward withdrawn his acceptance. He said it had been represented to him that the other members of the Committee were against the bill, and in favor of the substitute; but he afterward found that they were against the substitute, and in favor of the bill. His assent had thus been procured fraudulently, using that word in a technical sense only.

Mr. BRANDEGEE closed his speech by representing the folly and absurdity of shutting the iron-clad fleet in a mud-hole a hundred miles up the Delaware River, from which they could not get to the ocean in less than four days, and where in Winter they would be locked up in ice. Why, he asked, should they be kept there? For safety? If they were competent to defend themselves, they could defend the station where they were located. Any honest and competent Commissioner would say that the iron-clads should be kept where, in the day of naval attack, they could get to the defence of the coast cities, for whose defence they were designed, and for which alone they were of any use.

Mr. O'NEILL addressed the House in support of the bill, arguing upon the advantages of League Island and the advantages of New-London as a station for iron-clads.

Mr. LITCHFIELD, of Connecticut, followed in opposition to the bill.

Mr. LE BLOND, a member of the Naval Committee, explained that the real question at issue was whether or not it would be of advantage to the Government to abandon the Navy Yard at Philadelphia, and locate it on the new site at League Island. The Philadelphia Navy Yard was now badly situated, the City having grown beyond it. The citizens were anxious for its removal; the Naval authorities were in favor of its removal, and the City of Philadelphia offered to present League Island gratuitously to the Government. That was the whole question involved, and it did not in any sense interfere with the project of an iron-clad station at New-London.

Mr. BRANDEGEE interrupted him to state that the idea was not simply to change the Navy-yard from one point to another, but to make League Island a place for the construction, repair and safe-keeping of iron-clads.

AN APPROPRIATION BILL.

Without disposing of the bill, the House passed from its consideration, and Mr. RAYMOND, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill making appropriations to supply deficiencies for contingent expenses of the House for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, which was read three times and passed. It appropriates for miscellaneous items $10,000; for folding documents, $17,500; for furniture and repairs, and packing boxes for members, $10,000; for stationery, $15,000.

TREATIES WITH THE INDIANS.

Mr. RAYMOND, from the same Committee, also reported back the Senate joint resolution, making appropriation to enable the President to negotiate treaties with certain Indian tribes.

Mr. BURLEIGH, the Delegate from Dakota, objected to the third reading of the bill; but the Speaker stated that the objection was one which he could not recognize.

Mr. BURLEIGH inquired of the Speaker what he was sent here for.

The Speaker replied that he was sent here as a Delegate from Dakotah to discuss matters in the House, but not to vote.

THE RECONSTRUCTION TESTIMONY.

Without disposing of the bill, Mr. CONKLING, from the Joint Committee on Reconstruction, reported testimony taken by the Committee in reference to Louisiana, Texas and the Indian Territory, which was ordered to be printed.

The House, at 4:30 o'clock, adjourned.

Latest Cholera Report.

The following is the report of the admissions and deaths on board the hospital ship *Falcon* for June 5, 1866.

Admissions.—Johan Schirensen, aged 32, native of Sweden, from steamer *Peruvian*; John Larsen, aged 52, native of Denmark; Sophia Halle, aged 8, native of Denmark. All from steamship *Peruvian*.

Deaths.—Eliza McGrath, aged 19, native of Ireland, from steamship *Union*, June 1; child (No. 5) boy, aged 4, native of Ireland, admitted 31st May, from steamship *Peruvian*; John Larsen Polle, aged 52, native of Denmark, admitted June 5, from steamship *Peruvian*; Anton Hubee, aged 33, native of Austria, admitted June 4, from steamship *Peruvian*.

The following died on the *Peruvian*, and the bodies sent over for interment, since last report: Rasmus Hansen, aged 31, native of Denmark; Ulrich Ganterbier, aged 4, native of Switzerland.

Remaining at last report, 87; new cases, 3; convalescent patients returned to ship *Saratoga*, 19; died, 4; under treatment, 67.

BURGLARY BY DAYLIGHT.—On Friday last the store of EUGENE ERENHART, No. 476 Broadway, was entered by burglars and robbed of lace goods and silk neckties of the value of $1,500. The store had been closed in the afternoon on the occasion of Gen. SCOTT's funeral, and the proprietor had gone home. The burglars wrenched off two large padlocks in order to open the door, at a time when Broadway was full of people. No clue has been obtained as yet to either the robbers or the goods.

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—The June terms of the United States District and Circuit Courts were opened by Judge BENEDICT yesterday. The returns of process were called, but in consequence of the unfinished condition of the building, the making up of the calendar was further postponed until the 20th of June, when it will be called.

THE CARMANSVILLE RESERVOIR.—The contract for constructing a reservoir and two gate houses at Carmansville, near the High Bridge, has been awarded by the Croton Aqueduct Department to EDWARD ROACH and JOSHUA B. JENKINS, at $92,766 66,

THE TRIAL OF JEFF. DAVIS.

Further Proceedings Before Judge Underwood—The Case Adjourned to October.

RICHMOND, Va., Wednesday, June 6.

There was quite a large attendance of spectators in the court room this morning, including nearly all the members of the Richmond Bar.

Messrs. REED, BRADY and BROWN, counsel for Mr. DAVIS, entered the Court-room about 10 o'clock, and awaited the opening of the Court.

About 10:45 o'clock, Judge UNDERWOOD took his seat, and the Court was opened by the crier.

After the lapse of several minutes Judge UNDERWOOD, addressing the Assistant District-Attorney, said:

Mr. HENNESSY—We are ready to hear from you whenever it suits your convenience.

Mr. HENNESSY arose, and the counsel, lawyers and spectators present all rose and pressed forward to hear his response.

Mr. HENNESSY said:

"May it please your HONOR, as the answers of the Government to the questions propounded by Mr. REED yesterday are considered of some importance, I have written them out, and propose to read them to the Court.

May it please your Honor, yesterday, Mr. W. B. REED, one of the counsel for JEFFERSON DAVIS, propounded certain questions to the Court and to me, which, in the absence of Mr. CHANDLER, I, at that time, declined to answer.

Mr. CHANDLER is still absent, being, I regret to say, entirely prostrated by a severe domestic calamity, but as I promised that I would proceed to-day to reply to the questions of the learned gentleman I shall do so.

That gentleman correctly says that an indictment has been found in this Court against his client, Mr. DAVIS, and asks, "Is it to be tried? is it to be dropped? or is it to be suspended?"

So far as I am instructed, I believe it is to be tried, but it will not be possible to do so at present for a variety of reasons, some of which I will proceed to give.

In the first place, Mr. DAVIS, although indicted in this Court for high treason, is not now, and never has been, in the custody of this Court, but is held by the United States Government as a State prisoner at Fortress Monroe, under an order of the President, signed by the Secretary of War.

In the second place, even if Mr. DAVIS were in the custody of this Court, it would not be possible for the Attorney-General, in view of his numerous and pressing engagements at the close of the session, to come here and try this case, which is a case of great national importance, nor could he be expected to do so.

In the third place, if Mr. DAVIS is in the delicate state of health suggested by Mr. REED, it would be nothing less than cruel at this hot and unhealthy season to expose him to the unavoidable fatigue of a protracted trial, which appears to be an inevitable result from the array of counsel, present and prospective, engaged for his defence.

No other than Court nor any of its officers have any present control over the person of Mr. DAVIS, and until they have, it becomes impossible for the District-Attorney to say when he will be tried; but I assure the gentlemen who represent Mr. DAVIS here, that the moment he comes into the custody of this Court, they shall have full and prompt notice when it is intended to try him. So far as the District-Attorney and his associates are concerned, they may feel assured that their case will have a just and speedy trial, without further barrier, let or hindrance. This I say for the special department of the Court which I represent. But what the intentions of the Government are with regard to the disposition of Mr. DAVIS, I am no further instructed than I have said.

I now move, may it please your Honor, that this Court, as soon as the business before it is disposed of, adjourn until the first Tuesday in October next. By that time I trust the heat of Summer will have passed away.

The weather will then be cool and pleasant, and should we have the pleasure of seeing again these learned gentlemen, they will be more fitted for the arduous labors which their profession constantly imposes upon them.

In the meantime, the "crystallization process" referred to by the learned gentleman yesterday will be going on, and his client will be enjoying the cool breezes of the sea at Fort Monroe, instead of inhaling the heated and fetid atmo phere of a crowded court-room.

Mr. JAMES T. BRADY, of New-York, one of the counsel of Mr. DAVIS, then said:

If your Honor please, I did not expect to say one word this morning in reference to the case of Mr. DAVIS. But some of the suggestions contained in what my learned friend has just read, make it proper for me to state that if Mr. DAVIS be not technically subject to your Honor's jurisdiction, it is only because no copy of the indictment, so far as I am advised, has ever been served upon him, nor any list of witnesses, nor any other act done of those which are required to be done by the statute.

It may be true that in this technical sense he cannot now, and never has been amenable to your authority; but my brother REED stated yesterday, that Mr. DAVIS was not claiming the benefit of any of these waits of forms, but, on the contrary, that he was here to express from his own lips the unmistakable and ardent desire for an immediate trial; and although it may be cold in Richmond, it is infinitely worse where he is now, and so far as the convenience of counsel is concerned, they care for that convenience, impelled as they are by a sense of duty.

From my own experience in the City of Richmond, whose hospitality I have enjoyed, certainly I would be happy to remain here, either through the heats of Summer or the frosts of Winter.

We, the counsel of Mr. DAVIS, can only say that we are entirely ready.

We know that we cannot control the action of the District-Attorney. We thank him for his polite response to our questions, and of course we must now leave this question for such action as the Government may prefer or think proper to take.

Judge UNDERWOOD then said: It only remains for this Court to say that the District-Attorney has correctly represented the views of the Government upon this matter.

The Chief-Justice, who is expected to preside on this trial, has named the first Tuesday in October as the time that will be most convenient for him, and the Attorney-General has indicated that it would be utterly impossible for him, under the pressure of his numerous duties, now greatly increased by the troubles on the Northern frontier, to give, on so short a notice, the attention to this great question which its importance demands.

Under all the circumstances the Court is disposed to grant the motion of the District-Attorney, and I think I may say to counsel that Mr. DAVIS will, in all probability, at that time be brought before the Court, unless his case shall in the meantime be disposed of by the Government, which is altogether possible. It is within the power of the President of the United States to do what he pleases in these matters; and I presume that the counsel for Mr. DAVIS would probably find it for the interest of their client to make application directly to the Government; but this Court would not feel justified in denying at this time the application both of the Chief-Justice and of the Attorney-General.

When this Court adjourns it will adjourn, not until the next term, which is in November, but until the first Tuesday in October next.

As it is supposed from the array of counsel on both sides that have been named, it will be a long trial, in which great political and constitutional questions are to be discussed and settled—probably taking two months—it would undoubtedly be much more comfortable for counsel, as well as for Mr. DAVIS himself, to have those months in the Fall rather than in the Summer, because it is every way more comfortable in Richmond at that time than in Summer. I think the counsel is mistaken in supposing that Fortress Monroe is not as comfortable a place in Summer as Richmond. When I have been there in the Summer, I have found the sea breeze very refreshing.

Mr. BRADY to the Judge—But very limited society, your Honor. [Laughter.]

Judge UNDERWOOD, continuing—The society is limited. However, the Government is disposed to extend every reasonable privilege, and I am happy to know that the wife of the prisoner is permitted to be with him, and that his friends are permitted to visit him. The motion of the District-Attorney is therefore granted. This Court will adjourn, not until November, but until the first Tuesday in October, which time is preferred by the Chief-Justice and the Attorney-General. The case will then, if not before, be disposed of.

At the conclusion of Judge UNDERWOOD's remarks the crowd dispersed, and soon after the Court adjourned.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

A HOTEL ATTACKED AND ROBBED BY BURGLARS.—About 3 o'clock yesterday morning a party of burglars drove up to Stroebel's Hotel, situated at the corner of Myrtle-avenue and Cypress Hills Plank Road, and, leaving their wagon, forced an entrance by prying open the front door. Deliberately lighting up the bar-room of the hotel, the thieves searched and sacked it thoroughly. They first took out the money-drawer, which only contained a small amount of currency, and then proceeded to help themselves to the wines, liquors and cigars contained in packages intended for subsequent transportation. Of these the rogues obtained two baskets of champagne, two dozen of Rhine wine and three hundred cigars, which they stowed in their wagon. Mr. STROEBEL, being awakened by the noise of the robbers, dressed himself, took a lamp in his hand, and made them an unwelcome visit. Addressing the first interloper he met, Mr. STROEBEL demanded to know what was wanted, and he was very gruffly answered that he had better mind his own business. Although STROEBEL knew that it was his business to defend his home and property, he deemed it prudent not to attempt it under the circumstances; and the robbers, disregarding his presence, leisurely drove away with their plunder, leaving a valise and basket behind them. The scene of this outrage is in Queen's County, but the Captain of the Forty-sixth Precinct is after the thieves.

KILLED BY A STREET CAR.—Coroner LYNCH held an inquest yesterday upon the body of FRANCIS MCADAMS, a boy nine years of age, who was run over by car No. 23 of the Brooklyn Central and Jamaica Railroad, on Friday afternoon last. From the evidence of the driver, JOHN CONKLIN, it appears that when in Fifth-avenue, near McComb-street, on the down trip from Greenwood, the boy asked him if he wanted a drink of water, and he answered that he did not. The horses were going rapidly at the time. The boy, who had a tin can in one hand, then jumped on the steps of the front platform and again asked the driver if he wanted a drink, and was again answered "No." Suddenly he fell off backward, and was run over by the front wheel, when the car was stopped. The second wheel had by this time run upon his body, and it was necessary to back the car in order to extricate to deceased. Another witness corroborated the testimony of the driver. The injured boy was laid upon the sidewalk by the conductor, Jesse GRIMES, and others, until his parents arrived, when he was conveyed to the City Hospital, where he died on Sunday, the 3d instant. The verdict of the Jury was that the boy came to his death by accident, and exonerated the railroad company and their employes from all blame.

THE NEW UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT BUILDING.—This building, designed for the United States Courts, Marshals, and others connected with the enforcement of the United States laws, is nearly completed, and will be ready for occupancy in about one week. The structure comprises two buildings, Nos. 127 and 129 Montague-street, immediately opposite the Academy of Music. No. 127 was formerly occupied as DODWORTH's dancing academy, artists, studios, lawyers' offices, &c. The other has recently been erected. The front is of brown stone, four stories in height, and the dimensions 50 feet by 100 feet. The rear extension will be occupied as the Court-room, which is 52 feet in length and 40 feet in width, and the ceiling perhaps 30 feet in height. The floor is of narrow yellow pine, resting upon a 16-inch wall, which runs through the centre, thus making it proof against any weight that will probably ever be placed upon it. The Judges' Bench occupies the west, and is twelve feet in length. On each side desks are fitted up for the accommodation of the clerks. The entablature in the rear of the Bench rests upon fluted pilasters with carved caps; the whole of the composite order of architecture. The space between the pillars will be covered with light blue tapestry. There are two Jury boxes, one on the northerly end and the other on the South.

The Bar is amply provided for, with ever convenience for the accommodation of lawyers. The space immediately in the rear, and separated by an iron railing, is designed for the audience, and will be provided with substantial benches, surmounted with black walnut railings and arms. A gallery on the southerly side is designed for the accommodation of ladies. Suspended from the centre of the room is a beautifully-ornamented chandalier, in bronze, provided with forty-two lights. The windows—five in number—occupy the northerly end, and are of ample dimensions to afford sufficient light during the sittings of the Court. They are to be provided with light blue tapestry shades. The floor is to be covered with a rich tapestry carpet to conform in color with the upholstery. The main entrance to the court-room—which occupies the first floor—is from the easterly side of the building on Montague-street, and so arranged as to afford easy ingress and egress. The construction and fitting of this portion is under the direct supervision of United States Marshal CAMPBELL. The contractors for the carpenter's work are Messrs. S. & W. C. BOOTH. The front portion of the edifice is divided into numerous apartments fitted up for the accommodation of the different officers. The first floor is occupied by the Commissioner and Marshal. The second story is fitted up for the Judge's chambers and District Attorney's office. The third floor is divided into the Commissioner's Court, and Grand and Petit Jury rooms, and the fourth floor will be occupied by the Janitor. The basement will be used for store-rooms and other purposes. The interior of the building is arranged in such a manner as to be best adapted for the different duties of the occupants. The Court-room, particularly, is the finest in design and the best arranged for acoustics of any in the city, and perhaps in the country. It is well ventilated, and in winter will be heated by means of hot-air furnaces. The premises were leased to the Government at the rate of $6,000 a year

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NEW-YORK PETROLEUM GAS AND HEATING COMPANY.
Books for subscription to the capital stock of this Company are now open at the Banking office of J. NELSON LUCKEY, No. 243 Broadway.
This is a fixed gas, the same as that manufactured from coal, much more brilliant and free from obnoxious odors, and can be furnished for about one-third the present price of coal gas. Terms, 10 per cent. on subscribing, the balance in 30, 60 and 90 days after notice that one-half of the capital stock has been subscribed.
T. B. VAN BUREN, President.
J. NELSON LUCKEY, Secretary.

GEORGE BUTLER
COLLECTION AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,
GALVESTON, TEXAS.
Established in 1847.
Notes, drafts or accounts collected, and remittances for collections promptly made in sight exchange on
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 114 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 29, 1866.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the North American Fire Insurance Company, held at their office, No. 114 Broadway, on Monday, the 28th inst., the following Directors were unanimously elected:

JAMES W. OTIS,	JOHN AUCHINCLOSS,
JOSIAH LANE,	OLIVER S. CARTER,
RICH. M. BLATCHFORD,	WILLIAM BARTON,
CALEB SWAN,	OLIVER B. SHEPARD,
THOMAS W. GALE,	JAMES B. JOHNSTON,
DANIEL B. FEARING,	SIDNEY BROOKS,
CHARLES WILLIAMS,	HENRY PARISH,
WM. WHITERIGHT,	JOHN BRYAN,
WYLLIS BLACKSTONE,	EDWARD H. R. LYMAN,
JOSHUA J. HENRY,	HENRY G. RICE.
ACTON CIVILL,	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, JAMES W. OTIS was unanimously reëlected President.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF SHELDEN AND COLUMBIAN COPPER CO., No. 22 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, May 28, 1866.
THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES OF the stock of the Shelden and Columbian Copper Company having been forfeited for non-payment of assessments, will be sold at public auction, at the office of the Company, on SATURDAY, June 30, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M., (unless previously redeemed.)
Certificate No. 47, in name of Geo. Bliss, for 75 shares.
Certificate No. 59, in name of Satterlee & Co., for 100 shares.
Certificate No. 21, in name of Charles F. Stephenson, for 50 shares.
By order of the Board of Directors.
S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 9, 1866.
AT AN ELECTION FOR MANAGERS, held at this office on TUESDAY, 8th inst., pursuant to public notice, the following named gentlemen were duly elected Managers of this Company for the ensuing year, viz.:

William S. Herriman,	Robert L. Kennedy,
Charles N. Talbot,	James M. Halsted,
Edward J. Woolsey,	LeGrand B. Cannon,
G. Talbot Olyphant,	John L. Aspinwall,
Samuel B. Schieffelin,	James R. Taylor,
Abiel A. Low,	Thomas Dickson,
O. DeF. Grant;	

and at a meeting of the Board of Managers, held THIS DAY, GEORGE TALBOT OLYPHANT, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President.
By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO., No. 270 WEST 30TH-ST., NEW-YORK, May 10, 1866.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Hudson River Railroad Company for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, No. 270 West 30th-st., New-York City, on MONDAY, June 11, 1866. Polls will be open from 12 M. until 2 P. M., and as much longer, not beyond the setting of the sun on the same day as the Inspectors may find necessary to receive the votes of electors presenting themselves.
The transfer books will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. on the 21st day of May, until 9 o'clock A. M. on the 12th day of June. AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Secretary.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY.—LAST NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF STOCK AND BONDS OF THIS COMPANY.—The undersigned, in pursuance of the trust imposed upon them, have obtained a decree of foreclosure and sale, under and by the terms of which the property and franchise of the Company will be sold at public auction on the 9th day of July next.
All holders of the bonds and stock of the Company who wish to protect their interest at such sale must deposit their bonds and stock with the Union Trust Company of New-York on or before the 25th day of June next.
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1866.
G. W. STANTON, Jr., } Committee.
BLAKELY WILSON,
JOHN ELLIOTT,

OFFICE OF DOUGLASS MINING COMPANY, No. 22 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, May 29, 1866.
THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES OF THE STOCK OF THE DOUGLASS MINING COMPANY, of Michigan, having been forfeited for non-payment of assessments, will be sold at public auction at the office of the Company, on SATURDAY, June 30, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M., unless previously redeemed:
Certificate No. 31, in name of Geo. Bliss, for 500 shares.
Certificate No. 45, in name of Edward Haight, for 125 shares.
Certificate No. 44, in name of George Ellis, 125 shares.
Certificate No. 33, in name of C. Eschmieler, 100 shares.
By order of Board of Directors.
S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 22, 1866.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the Company's office, in the City of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, June 20, 1866, the polls opening at 11 o'clock A. M., and closing at 3 o'clock P. M.
The transfer-books will be closed on Saturday, June 9, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the morning of Thursday, June 21.
WM. F. STAUNTON, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 17, 1866.
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them.
The transfer books will be closed from the 1st until the 14th day of June, 1866. GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 8, 1866.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on FRIDAY, the 8th day of June next. The polls will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M., and closed at 12 o'clock M. The transfer books will be closed on the 8th day of May and opened on the 12th day of June next.
C. W. DURANT, President.
FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO., OFFICE NO. 2 NASSAU-ST., CORNER WALL, NEW-YORK, May 14, 1866.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of business, will be held at the railroad depot, Jersey City, WEDNESDAY, the 6th June next, at 11 o'clock A. M. FRED. W. RANKIN, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the BROADWAY AND SEVENTH-AV. RAILROAD COMPANY, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 11th day of June, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon. The transfer-books will be closed from the 1st to the 13th of June prox.
JOHN KERR, President.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, May 3, 1866.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BONDholders and stockholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 7th day June, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M.
JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States.—No. Beekman-st., Room No. 4, first floor over Park Bank

FINANCIAL.

GEO. C. DUNBAR,

NO. 46 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,
BUYS AND SELLS
FARM MORTGAGE BONDS and RAILWAY SECURITIES of every description, not sold at the Stock Exchanges.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS.

ALL TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS ON HAND READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, June 6, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, '81	105⅜	106	June, 7-30	102¾	102⅞
Coupon, '81	109⅞	110	July, 7-30	102¾	102⅞
5-20 Regist'd, '62	102⅝	102⅞	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	112¾	112⅞
5-20 Coupon, '62	102⅝	102⅞	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	112¼	112⅜
5-20 Coupon, '64	102¼	102½	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	111¾	111⅞
5-20 Coupon, '65	102¼	102½	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	110⅞	110⅞
10-40 Registered	95⅞	96⅛	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	109⅜	109⅝
10-40 Coupon	95⅞	96⅛	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	107⅜	107⅝
Curr'cy Certifics.	100	100¼	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	106⅜	106⅝
Gold	144⅜	144⅝	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	105⅜	105⅝
August, 7-30	102¾	102⅞	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	104⅞	105⅛

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, AUCTIONEER

SALE OF VALUABLE STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell at auction THIS DAY, (Thursday, June 7, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

100 shares N. Y. and Erie R. R., (hypothecated.)	$100 each
100 shares N. Y. and Virginia Steamship Co.	100 each
28 shares National Express Co	100 each
100 shares Astor Fire Insurance Co.	25 each
10 shares Relief Fire Insurance Co.	50 each
10 shares Columbia Fire Insurance Co.	50 each
120 shares Rubber Sole Shoe Co., (of Boston.)	150 each
24 shares Washington Marine Insurance Co.	100 each
25 shares Firemen's Fire Insurance Co.	17 each
50 shares Citizens' Fire Insurance Co.	20 each
10 shares International Fire Insurance Co.	100 each
$3,000 7 ⅌ cent. Broadway and 7th-av. Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds	1,000 each

REGULAR AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS EVERY MONDAY and THURSDAY, or special sales made on any day desired.
☞ NEXT REGULAR STOCK AUCTION SALE, MONDAY, JUNE 11.

Albert H. Nicolay,

STOCK AUCTIONEER AND BROKER IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., N. Y.
ESTABLISHED 15 YEARS.

HENRY CLEWS. WM. B. BEND. THEODORE S. FOWLER.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

(Successors to Livermore, Clews & Co.)
BANKERS,
No. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEPOSITS IN CURRENCY AND GOLD RECEIVED.
Merchants, Bankers and individuals opening accounts with us will be
ALLOWED INTEREST AT THE CURRENT MARKET RATE
on all daily balances, subject to check on demand without notice.
U. S. SECURITIES PURCHASED AND FOR SALE.
All kinds on hand, ready for instant delivery, at the lowest market price.
Collections made on Washington and all other points in the Union, with quick returns.

$10,000 REWARD.
LOST OR STOLEN,
FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS,
IN 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
Dated June 15, 1865,
AND NUMBERED
111,653 TO 111,732 INCLUSIVE.
BONDS, 500 EACH.
The public are cautioned against negotiating these bonds, as payment has been stopped.
REFER TO
AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.
INTEREST DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, June 4, 1866.
SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE SEVEN and three-tenths (7 3-10) coupons, payable June 15, inst., will now be received for examination.
H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer U. S.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit for Travellers' use in Europe, through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
HAVE REMOVED FROM
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX
TO
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NO. 59 WALL-ST., CORNER OF HANOVER-ST., NEW-YORK, May 16, 1866.
NOTICE TO SCRIP STOCKHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors, at their stated meeting held this date, unanimously adopted the following, viz.:
Resolved, That a call for fifty (50) per cent. in cash, payable on the 1st day of June, 1866, be and the same is hereby made on the holders of the scrip stock of record at the closing of the transfer books on the 25th day of May, 1866, at 3 P. M., being fifty dollars ($50) on each share issued under the act of 1865 to increase the capital stock of the Company.
Resolved, That said payments may be made until and inclusive of the 1st day of August, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum from and after the said 1st day of June.
In accordance with the terms of the said scrip stock, the same, with the amount paid thereon, will be liable to forfeiture in default of payment on or before the said 1st day of August, 1866.
Certificates of stock will be ready for delivery on the payment and surrender of the certificates of scrip stock at the Company's office.
By order of the Board of Directors.
THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE, CORNER OF BROADWAY AND LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, June 6, 1866.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Trustees of this Company, held at their office, pursuant to notice,

Frederick S. Winston,	William Moore,
John V. L. Pruyn,	John E. Develin,
William Betts,	Oliver H. Palmer,
Alex. W. Bradford,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Wm. Harmon Brown	

were unanimously elected Trustees, to serve for the term of four years.
And at a subsequent meeting of the Board of Trustees of said Company, held at their office,
FREDERICK S. WINSTON
was unanimously elected President.
The resignation of Mr. THEO. W. MORRIS as Secretary of this Company having been received and accepted, Mr. JOHN M. STUART was unanimously appointed a Secretary.
ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND ORO FINO GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY, OF IDAHO.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual election for Directors of this Company for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, No. 137 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 11th day of June, inst. The polls will be opened from 12 o'clock noon, until 2 o'clock P. M.
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1866.
S. C. HAY, Secretary.

EMPIRE AND SILVER STATE MINING AND MILL CO., NEW-YORK, June 7, 1866.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company, for the Election of Trustees and the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 35 Pine-st., on TUESDAY, the 19th of June, at 12 M.
WALTON FERGUSON, Assistant Secretary.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, May 29, 1866.
THE INTEREST ON THE PUBLIC debt of the State of Illinois, maturing on the first Monday of July, 1866, will be paid at the Ocean National Bank of the City of New-York on the 2d to the 16th day inclusive of July, 1866.
JAMES H. BEVERIDGE, State Treasurer.

OFFICE CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 8 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, June 4, 1866.
THE DIRECTORS OF THE CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of One per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on the 20th inst. Transfer-books will be closed from the 18th to the 20th, both days inclusive.
AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

SAN FRANCISCO CITY AND CALIFORNIA STATE COUPONS bought or collected at best rates. WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway.

$4,000.—WANTED TO BORROW $4,000, secured by bond and mortgage on City property. Address W. J., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE RUSSELL FILE COMPANY, ROOM NO. 26, NO. 30 BROAD-ST.
A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) per cent. in cash will be paid to the shareholders of this Company, on the 20th of June next. Transfer books will be closed from the 15th till the 20th of June, inclusive. By order of the Trustees.
W. O. PEASE, jr., Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID,
FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX
ON SUMS FROM $1 TO $5,000,
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 26th-st. and 3d-av.

FOR SALE—A HERRING FIRE-PROOF SAFE, adapted for jewelers or watch importers. Address Box No. 2,362 Post-office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS OF BANKS.—Office of Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, New-York, June 1, 1866.—Notice is hereby given, that, under the provisions of Chapter [illegible], Laws of 1866, being an act entitled "An Act authorizing the taxation of Stockholders of Banks and the surplus funds of Savings Banks," the shareholders of Banks and Banking Associations in this City and County of New-York have been assessed for the year 1866, on the value of their shares of stock therein. The Assessment Rolls are now prepared, and will remain open till the 30th day of June, 1866, for the correction of errors.
J. J. WILLIAMSON, } Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.
[illegible] BROWN,
[illegible] ALLEN,

A CARD.
I am reliably informed that there are certain persons in the City of New-York who represent that they are employed by me in the capacity of detectives in the Internal Revenue Service. This is to inform all whom it may concern that such representations are false, and that I have no persons in my employ in the capacity of detectives, or in any other capacity.
Revenue Inspector JOHN R. MINER has been detailed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to assist me in the line of my duties, and he can always show his authority. GEO. W. GRUSSI,
Special Treasury Agent.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
First—For setting curb and gutter stone in First-avenue, from Eighty-sixth to Eighty-ninth street.
Second—For paving with square blocks Thirty-sixth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.
Third—For paving with stone blocks Front-street, from Wall-street to Maiden-lane.
Fourth—For building sewer in First-avenue, from twenty feet south of Fifty-second-street, to sewer in Fiftieth-street, with branch in Fifty-first-street to ninety feet west of Avenue A.
Fifth—For building sewer in First-avenue from Sixth to Seventh streets.
Sixth—For building sewer in West-street, from Horatio to Gansevoort street.
Seventh—For paving Thirty-fifth-street with trap block, between First and Second avenues.
Eighth—For laying cross-walk in Twelfth-street, four hundred feet west of Sixth-avenue.
Ninth—For fencing vacant lots in Thirty-seventh-street, between First and Second avenues.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on
First—On the east side of First-avenue, from Eighty-sixth to Eighty-ninth street, and all the lots on the west side of First-avenue from Eighty-sixth to Eighty-eighth streets.
Second—All the lots on both sides of Thirty-sixth-street to the extent of half the block from Fourth to Fifth avenues.
Third—All the lots on both sides of Front-street to the extent of half the block from eighty feet south of Wall-street to Fletcher-street.
Fourth—All the lots on both sides of First-avenue, from half the block below Fiftieth-street to Fifty-second-street; also all the lots on the north side of Fiftieth-street, and on both sides of Fifty-first-street, and on the south side of Fifty-second-street, from one hundred and twenty-five feet west of the First-avenue to the East River; also all the lots on the south side of Fiftieth-street, from First-avenue to one hundred and twenty-five feet west of said avenue.
Fifth—All the lots on both sides of First-avenue, from Sixth to Seventh streets.
Sixth—All the lots on both sides of West-street, from Horatio to Gansevoort street.
Seventh—All lots on both sides of Thirty-fifth-street, to the extent of half the block from First to Second avenue.
Eighth—All the lots on both sides of Twelfth-street, between Sixth and seventh avenues.
Ninth—All those four lots on the south side of Thirty-seventh-street, between First and Second avenues, and joining the Church of St. Gabriel on the west.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
ISAAC. O. HUNT,
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, June 7, 1866.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, FOURTH COLLECTION DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, (3D, 5TH, 6TH AND 8TH WARDS,) NO. 108 LEONARD-ST., May 31, 1866.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN ACCORDANCE with the provision of section 19 of act June 30, 1864, as amended March 3, 1865, that the lists and enumerations of the annual taxes assessed in this district, will remain open at this office for the space of ten days from the date hereof, for the purpose of inspection by parties concerned; and that for five days immediately thereafter, to wit: From the 10th to the 15th day of June, I will hear appeals relative to any erroneous or excessive valuations, assessments or enumerations by the Assessor or Assistant Assessor, returned in the annual list.
All appeals to the Assessor as aforesaid are required to be made in writing, and to specify the particular cause, matter or thing respecting which a decision is requested, and must state the ground or principle of error complained of.
PIERRE C. VAN WYCK,
Assessor Fourth District New-York.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITtee on Streets of the Board of Aldermen will meet in the Chamber of the Board, City Hall, on FRIDAY, the 8th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of affording a final hearing to all persons interested in the proposed widening of West-street, from Canal-street to the Battery.
MICHAEL NORTON,
BERNARD REILLY,
CHARLES McBRIEN,
Committee on Streets.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 14th day of June, 1866, I shall proceed to draw Jurors for the following Court, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 2d day of July, 1866:
A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Court of General Sessions; a panel of 120 Petit Jurors for a Court of General Sessions. WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

ALL PERSONS HAVING JUST CAUSES of complaint against the City and County Governments, or any of its departments or agents, are invited to call at the rooms of the Citizens' Association, No. 813 Broadway, where they will receive advice and coöperation in the protection of their rights and in defending them from wrongs.

PROPOSALS.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT LUMBER.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 31, 1866.
The offers received under the advertisement of May 3 being considered less than the real value of the material, were not accepted, and SEALED PROPOSALS are again invited until THURSDAY, June 21, at 12 o'clock M., for the purchase of 813,000 feet of Government Lumber, of the following sizes and descriptions, viz.:

18,000 feet	1½-inch Oak.
100,000 feet	2-inch Oak.
100,000 feet	2½-inch Oak.
120,000 feet	3-inch Oak.
10,000 feet	3½-inch Oak.
73,000 feet	4-inch Oak.
10,000 feet	5-inch Oak.
10,000 feet	2-inch Hickory.
6,500 feet	3-inch Hickory.
14,600 feet	4-inch Hickory.
39,000 feet	1½-inch Ash.
74,000 feet	2-inch Ash.
36,000 feet	3-inch Ash.
90,000 feet	4-inch Ash.
20,000 feet	5-inch Ash.
3,500 feet	¾-inch Pine.
34,800 feet	⅞-inch Pine.
37,000 feet	1-inch Pine.
25,000 feet	⅝-inch Poplar.
13,000 feet	1-inch Poplar.

The attention of wagon and carriage-makers is called to this sale, as the above is a very superior lot of well-seasoned lumber, suitable for manufacturing purposes. It can be seen by applying to Brevet Brig.-Gen. C. H. TOMPKINS, Quartermaster in charge at Lincoln Depot, about one mile east of the Capitol.
Bids will be received for the purchase of ten thousand feet and upward. The undersigned reserves the right to reject all the bids should they be considered too low.
Payment (in Government funds) will be required upon notification of acceptance of bid and prior to the delivery of the lumber, which must be removed within fifteen days after the proposal is accepted.
Proposals should be signed by the bidder's full name, and give his post-office address, plainly indorsed, "Proposals for the Purchase of Lumber," and directed to
D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-General and Chief Quartermaster,
Depot of Washington, D. C.

NATIONAL MILITARY ASYLUM.
The Managers of the National Asylum for Discharged Volunteer Soldiers, authorized by act of Congress, approved March 21, 1866, ask proposals for sites for Asylums, by donation or sale. The premises must be situate in one of the Loyal States, contain at least two hundred acres of land, and be in a healthy location and easy of access by railroad or otherwise. It is the purpose of the Managers to erect, without delay, extensive and permanent buildings for said Asylums, and its establishment will be largely advantageous to any section or railroad in the vicinity of its location.
Plans, specifications and estimates for Asylum buildings, including detached cottages, are also asked for the approval of the Board. Liberal compensation will be given for the successful plan.
Proposals, plans, specifications and estimates—the first-named to be in writing, containing plot and description of grounds, and terms and conditions of transfer—must be sent to Major-Gen. B. F. BUTLER, at Lowell, Mass., on or before the 20th day of June, 1866.
BENJ. F. BUTLER,
President Board of Managers.
LEWIS B. GUNCKEL, Secretary.
Papers entitled to publish the laws of the United States are respectfully requested to publish this for three weeks prior to the 20th of June, 1866, and send their bill, with copy of notice, as above directed.

PROPOSALS FOR INEBRIATE ASYLUM.
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, No. 1 BOND-ST., NEW-YORK, May 24, 1866.
TO CARPENTERS AND MASONS—Proposals sealed and indorsed as above will be received by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, at their office, No. 1 Bond-st., until 12 o'clock M., of the 15th day of June next, for the masons' and carpenters' work and materials necessary to complete a portion of the Inebriate Asylum on Ward's Island. The plans and specifications can be seen at the office of Renwick & Sands, architects, No. 88 Wall-st., who will furnish all information in respect to the work.
The Commissioners reserve to themselves the power of rejecting any or all propositions for the above, not deemed by them advantageous to the interests of the Department. JAMES BOWEN, President.
JAMES B. NICHOLSON, Secretary.
ISAAC BELL, } Commissioners.
O. W. BRENNAN,

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 BROADWAY.
TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS, INclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Monday, June 18, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M.:
For regulating, curbing, guttering and flagging Ninth-avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth to One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street; and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, from its junction with Lawrence-street, &c.
For regulating, grading, curbing, guttering and flagging One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue.
For regulating, grading, curbing, guttering and flagging One Hundred and Forty-fifth-street, from Tenth-avenue to the Hudson River.
For curbing and guttering Thirty-fourth-street, from Third-avenue to East River.
For flagging northeast corner of Third-street and Second-avenue.
For flagging Fourth-street, east side, from No. 236 east to Avenue B.
For reflagging Eighty-seventh-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue.
For filling One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, from Second to Third avenue.
For regulating, grading, curbing, guttering and flagging one Hundred and Fourteenth street, from Third to Fourth avenue.
For repairing pier foot of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth-street, North River.
Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.
Dated Street Department, New-York, June 6, 1866.
CHARLES G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF VESSELS.
The subscriber will expose for sale at public auction to the highest bidder, on the 29th day of May, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, the following vessels, with all their tackle, apparel and furniture, to wit: The *Falcon*, *Seagull* and *Kingfisher*. Said vessels are propellers. The *Seagull* and *Kingfisher* are now lying at Pier No. 11 North River, in said City, and the *Falcon* at the foot of 13th-st., North River, in said City.
This sale will be made in pursuance of the terms of and by authority contained in three certain mortgages, one on each vessel, dated respectively 3d day of February, 1866, and given by the Commercial Steamboat Company to John King, Jr., Auditor of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, to secure certain indebtedness therein respectively named.—Dated May 14, 1866.
JOHN W. THORP,
Attorney for Mortgagee.
The above sale is adjourned to WEDNESDAY, May 30, 1866, at 12 M., at the same place.
JOHN W. THORP,
Attorney for Mortgagee.
Dated Friday, May 25, 1866.
The above sale is further adjourned to TUESDAY, June 5, 1866, at 12 M., at the same place.
JOHN W. THORP,
Attorney for Mortgagee.
Dated Wednesday, May 30, 1866.
The above sale is further adjourned until WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of June, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, at the same place. JOHN W. THORP,
Dated JUNE 5, 1866. Attorney for Mortgagee.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT CORN.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30, 1866.
There will be sold at public auction, in and near this city, under the direction of Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. G. C. Lee, A. Q. M., on THURSDAY, June 14, 1866, about 20,000 bushels of Corn in sacks, at the following-named points:
At 6th-st. wharf, 10,000 bushels.
At Giesboro Depot, 10,000 bushels.
The grain will be sold in lots of 500 bushels, with the privilege of the purchaser taking any amount up to 5,000 bushels.
The sale will commence at 6th-st. wharf at 10 o'clock A. M., and immediately after the completion of the sale of the amount at that point it will be continued at Giesboro Depot.
A Government boat will be in readiness at 6th-st. wharf to ferry persons who wish to attend the sale to Giesboro and back.
The grain must be removed within ten days from date of sale.
Terms: Cash, in Government funds.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Maj.-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
Depot of Washington.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer—Office No. 91 Liberty-st.
VERY GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
SUPERB CARPETS, MIRRORS, &c.
On THIS DAY, June 7, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 107 West 23d-st., all the genteel furniture, being made to order for the present owner, and is in fine condition, including solid rosewood parlor suites, do. centre tables, elegant rosewood chamber furniture, do. library bookcase, black walnut and mahogany chamber furniture, pailiasses, best white curled hair mattresses, best down and feather beds, bolsters and pillows, dining-room furniture, China and cut glass ware, velvet and other carpets, mirrors and cornices, mantel clock and ornaments, lace and other curtains, kitchen furniture, &c.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
SUPERB FRENCH FANCY GOODS.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 60 Liberty-st., an assortment of superb fancy goods, of new patterns and designs, imported this season, consisting in part of
ELEGANT BRONZE, ORMOLU AND MARBLE CLOCKS,
SEVRES AND FRENCH CHINA VASES,
SUPERB PARIAN FIGURES, ORMOLU GOODS,
ELEGANT BRONZES, BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer,
Late salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co.
LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
MIRRORS, CARPETS, ENAMELED BEDROOM SUITES, BOOKCASES, PIANO-FORTES, &c., &c., BY THEALL & CURTIS, TO-MORROW, (FRIDAY,) JUNE 8, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, AT THEIR NEW SALESROOM, NO. 62 LIBERTY-ST. Descriptive catalogues on morning of sale.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, SIXTH DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.
AUCTION SALE OF PROPERTY SEIZED FOR UNITED STATES TAX.—Notice is hereby given, that under the direction of Hon. MAUNSELL B. FIELD, Collector, I have seized the following property, namely:
1 large square fermenting tub, 1 round fermenting tub, 16 hhds. molasses, 60 empty casks, 6 square fermenting vats, 12 oval fermenting vats, 3 steam-engine boilers, 1 steam-engine, 2 force pumps, 1 grindstone, 4 receiving tubs, 1 cooler, 2 iron receivers, 1 still, (complete,) 58 bbls. whisky in casks, 600 gallons whisky in tubs, 19 empty barrels, 1 square fermenting tub, 4 hhds. molasses, 1 cistern, 1 large mashtub and rakes, 1 receiving tub, 3 runs stone for grinding meal, 4 small tubs, 2 large tubs, 3 yeast tubs, 1 mashtub and rakes, 100 bushels barley, 20 bushels corn, 1 cooler, 1 hoister, 1 elevator, 4 large tubs, 400 bushels meal, 3 tons coal; variety of lead, iron and copper pipes, brass cocks, valves, shafting, pulleys and belts through the building;
Which I will expose for sale by auction at No. 122 West 17th-st., THURSDAY, the 19th April inst., at 12 o'clock M., unless before that time payment be made by or for KAHNWEILER & GOODKIND of $154,073 94, with the cost of these proceedings.
CHARLES P. JOHNSON,
Deputy Collector Sixth District.
The above sale is postponed until THURSDAY, April 26, at the same time and place.
CHARLES P. JOHNSON,
Deputy Collector.
The above sale is postponed until THURSDAY, May 3, at the same hour and place.
CHARLES P. JOHNSON,
Deputy Collector.
The above sale is postponed until THURSDAY, May 10, at the same hour and place.
CHARLES P. JOHNSON,
Deputy Collector.
The above sale is postponed until THURSDAY, May 17, at the same hour and place.
CHARLES P. JOHNSON,
Deputy Collector.
The above sale is postponed until THURSDAY, May 24, at the same hour and place.
CHARLES P. JOHNSON,
Deputy Collector.
The above sale is postponed until THURSDAY, May 31, at the same hour and place.
CHARLES P. JOHNSON,
Deputy Collector.
The above sale is postponed until THURSDAY, June 7, at the same hour and place.
CHARLES P. JOHNSON,
Deputy Collector.
The above sale is postponed until THURSDAY, June 14, at the same hour and place.
CHARLES P. JOHNSON,
Deputy Collector.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.
GREAT AND POSITIVE SALE OF 500 VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS ON 1ST, 2D, 3D, 4TH, 5TH, 6TH AND 7TH AVENUES, AND ON 44TH, 46TH, 54TH, 55TH AND 56TH STREETS, EIGHTH WARD, BROOKLYN, belonging to the estate of Theodorus Bergen, deceased, and sold by order of the Executors to close the estate.—On WEDNESDAY, June 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 369 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn. This property is very desirable for investment or immediate improvements. Part of the streets and avenues are graded and paved. Cars run from nearly all the Brooklyn ferries and pass this property continually, making it accessible from all points. Also, a piece of land in New-Utrecht, adjoining the City of Brooklyn. Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneer, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; or of the Proctors, REOLFE & BERGEN, No. 1 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction, on FRIDAY, June 8, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.:
JAPANESE AND CHINESE WORKS OF ART, CURIOSITIES, &c.—In which collection will be found rare and curious pieces of silver enamel work, embroidered official robes, from the sacking of the palace of Pekin; Japanese books and pictures, Japanese fans, pipes and pencil-holders, rice paper pictures; Chinese shoes, Chinese dressing cases, incense ash vases, glove boxes, umbrella scarfs, ash holders, Chinese charm, made of coin, embroidery, &c., with other rare and curious articles, and would call attention to the catalogue, which may be obtained at our salesroom.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
FRIDAY, JUNE 8—AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner of Pearl-st., Brooklyn.
LARGE SALE OF GOOD FURNITURE—Rosewood pianos, parlor suites; rosewood, walnut and mahogany marble top chamber suites; hair and spring mattresses, centre and extension tables, chairs, china, bedding, mirrors, &c., &c.
At 1 o'clock P. M.,
Doctor's buggy, in good order; also brandy, whisky, wines, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction, on THURSDAY, June 7, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 1,145 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.:
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suite in satin and brocatel, rosewood marble-top centre-tables, oak cane-seat chairs, cornices, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, black-walnut and rosewood dress-bureaus, mahogany washstands, mahogany chairs in hair-cloth, feather and hair mattresses, bolsters, pillows, wool blankets, &c., &c.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS fronting on Central Park, by order of the executors of the estate of Jane Penfield. P. C. BULKLEY will sell on TUESDAY, June 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, 15 lots on 8th-av., between 82d and 84th sts., 8 lots in rear of avenue lots. Maps at the office, No. 43 Wall-st.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.
THIS DAY, THURSDAY, JUNE 7, AT 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 7 East River:
2,540 boxes fresh Sicily oranges,
1,300 boxes fresh Sicily lemons.
Cargo brig *Eolus*, from Palermo.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

SCOTCH WHISKY, ETC.

WHISKY—James Stewart & Co.'s fine Malt, from the celebrated Saucel Distillery, Paisley, in small puncheons; also, in cases.
do. Bernard & Co.'s fine Malt, 8 years old, in cases containing one dozen quart bottles.
do. Mehan's Londond rry in small puncheons.
OLD TOM GIN—Bernard & Co.'s Patent, in puncheons and in cases containing one dozen quart bottles.
BRANDY—Bernard's pale, in quarter casks.
JAMAICA RUM—High flavor and strength, in puncheons.
PORT WINE—In pipes, from the London docks, of superior quality.
STILL WINES—Forster Jesuitengarten and Ungeheur vintage of 1857, in cases of one dozen quarts and two dozen pints.
GINGER BRANDY AND ORANGE BITTERS—In cases containing one dozen quart bottles.
PIMENTO CORDIAL—In cases.
CHAMPAGNE—E. Laiblin & Co.'s "Nonpareil" and "Neckar," in quarts and pints, considered by good judges the best wine in market, and for its superior quality Messrs. Laiblin & Co. received a prize medal at the late "World's Fair" in London.
The above for sale in bond, duty paid, by
HUGH MACFARLANE, No. 29 Broadway.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—AN UPRIGHT TUBULAR BOILER, 30 inches diameter, 6½ feet high, with safety valve, gauge cocks, grate, and all complete for use; also a horizontal engine, 5 inches cylinder and 10 inches stroke, with governor, and all pipes and connections; the whole in complete running order and almost new, suitable for any light business requiring steam power. Now running at Dodge's Manufactory, 119th-st. and 3d-av. Price $700 cash.

STATIONARY AND PORTABLE STEAM engines and boilers, flax, hemp, tow, oakum and rope machinery, mechanics' tools, &c. TODD & RAFFERTY, warehouse 4 Dey-st., N. Y.; works, Paterson, N. J.

TOBACCO CUTTERS.—HAND-MACHINES—will cut chewing and smoking. Inquire at the manufactory, No. 15 East 27th-st. J. THOMPSON.

SECOND-HAND TUG BOILER FOR SALE. Apply to COZZENS & CO., No. 134 Pearl-st.

DRY GOODS.

LINENS,

A MAGNIFICENT STOCK
AT LOW GOLD PRICES, AT

WALRAVEN'S

NEW MARBLE STORE,
NO. 686 BROADWAY,
BELOW FOURTH-STREET.

WINDOW SHADES AND LACE CURTAINS,

THE BEST ASSORTMENT YET OFFERED
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES,
AT

WALRAVEN'S

NEW MARBLE STORE,
NO. 686 BROADWAY,
BELOW FOURTH-STREET.

GREAT BARGAINS.
STRANG & ADRIANCE,
No. 355 BROADWAY,
between Franklin and Leonard sts.,
Will offer on MONDAY, at retail, a
LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
RICH AND MEDIUM PRICED DRESS GOODS,
purchased at the recent peremptory auction sales of last week at about half cost of importation, comprising BLACK AND COLORED SILKS, BLACK GRENADINES, in great variety,
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF DRESS GOODS ever offered by us at 25c. per yard, up to the finest goods imported.
RICH PRINTED ORGANDIES, JACONETS, PERCALES, 250 pieces RICHARDSON'S LINENS, at the price of cotton.
LACE CURTAINS from $3 50 per pair up to finest quality.
REAL LLAMA LACE POINTS, in elegant designs.
PARIS CAMEL'S HAIR and PAISLEY SHAWLS, Long and Square.
200 dozen NEW KID GLOVES, 80c., worth $1.
150 dozen NEW KID GLOVES, $1, worth $1 25.
100 dozen NEW KID GLOVES, new shades, fine quality, $1 25; very cheap, usually sold at $1 75.
75 dozen GENTS' DRIVING GLOVES, $1 25, worth $2.
ALSO,
A large assortment of NEEDLE WORKED BANDS, INSERTIONS and EDGINGS, finest goods imported, 15c. upwards.
250 sets EMBROIDERED LINEN COLLARS and SLEEVES, with studs included, at $1, worth $2 50.
500 dozen HEMSTITCHED LINEN HDKFS, from 25c. upwards, the greatest bargains ever offered.

WINDOW SHADES,

FOR
STORES, OFFICES AND DWELLINGS,
PUT UP AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS,
NO. 369 BROADWAY.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN
DRY GOODS
THIS WEEK AT
J. SIMONSON'S, JR.,
No. 419 CANAL-ST.,
Near Varick-st.

MOURNING GOODS
FROM RECENT AUCTIONS,
BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION.
ENGLISH and FRENCH BOMBAZINES, 6-4 DE LAINES, TAMISE CLOTHS, GRENADINES and IRON BAREGES, SPANISH CRAPES, FRENCH LAWNS and ORGANDIE MUSLINS, QUEEN'S CLOTHS, SUMMER CLOTHS and MOZAMBIQUES, $5 per dress, just half price. INDIA FOULARD SILKS, $1 per yard, worth $1 50. CHECKS, STRIPED and SILVER GRAY GOODS in great variety, for traveling dresses. BLACK ALPACAS in all grades, decided bargains. STRIPED and FIGURED ORIENTALS, 31c. per yard, worth 50c. CRAPE CLOTHS, two yards wide, $16 per dress. THIBET and SUMMER SHAWLS, unusually cheap.
N. B.—A choice selection of BONNETS and MANTILLAS at a great reduction.
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!!
all widths of
GRO' GRAINS, TAFFETAS, DRAP DE LYONS AND GRO' DE PARIS.
for Mantillas, Basques and Dresses.
ALSO,
A SPLENDID STOCK OF
SILK MANTLES, BASQUES, BASQUINES, AND SHORT SACQUES,
Manufactured from the latest imported patterns.
W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

LAMA AND PUSHER LACE
POINTS, SHAWLS, ROTONDES AND CIRCULARS
Of the newest designs,
Purchased at auction at less than cost to import.
W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

SUMMER DRESS GOODS.
French Printed Muslins, Percales and Organdies; Black Ground and White Ground Grenadines and Hernanis; French Printed Linen Lawns, very choice styles; Black and White Hernanie Bareges, Tamartines and Crapes, from ¾ to 10-4 wide, just from auction.
Pineapple Dress Goods, from auction, only 37½c., worth 62½c.
W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

MILLINERY.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE KEEPERS.
Our new wholesale rooms will be ready for bargains today. We cut lengths cheaper than down-town jobbers sell pieces. Call. EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st.,
Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
fifth block east from the Bowery.

LADIES' HATS AT HALF PRICE.—Splendid Turbins and Sundowns. Girls' and Boys' Hats, $1. Sundowns, $1. Beautiful Dewdrops. May Queens, $1 50. Children's Hats. L. BINNS' Immense Millinery, No. 577 Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES, ROCKAWAYS, PHAETONS, dog-carts, buggies, baggage wagons, harness, saddlery, &c., new and second-hand, for sale at auction on FRIDAY, June 8th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Gentlemen wishing to offer their horses, &c., at the above sale will please give early notice.
W. H. DISBROW, No. 100 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—AS THE OWNer intends leaving the city—a coupe turnout, unsurpassed for style; horse bay, six years old, 16½ hands high; coupe nearly new, made by Wood Bros.; harness princess metal, made by Dunscomb. Can be seen at Kendall's stable, corner of 38th-st. and 7th-av.

CARRIAGES AND HARNESS.—A LARGE assortment of first-class work at very low prices; full and half-top phaetons, cabriolets, open and close rockaways, fine buggies; depot, jagger and express wagons.
ROSS & TUFTS, No. 47 Cedar-st.

CARRIAGES DAMAGED.—SEVERAL soiled by removal from No. 450 Broadway, (City Assembly Rooms,) for sale cheap; 300 new carriages, all styles; 1,000 sets harness; several second-hand carriages.
C. WITTY, No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A PAIR OF BAY OR SORREL horses, not over 15½ hands high, for family use; must be well broken to saddle and harness, and of moderate price. Address W. S. T., (stating price,) Box 1,195.

FOR SALE—A SORREL MARE, ABOUT 14 hands high; is broken to the saddle, and has been used before a pony phaeton. Apply at MACKEY'S livery stable, West 23d-st., near 6th-av.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF CARRIAGES harness, saddles, &c., at No. 59 Cedar-st., second door east of Post-office. TAYLOR & HICKS.

FOR SALE—A CARRIAGE, IN GOOD ORDER; price $350; a pony, $50; a family horse, $125. Apply to PATRICK LEVY, No. 105 East 23d-st.

HORSE SHEETS, HORSE SHEETS, all styles, lap robes, fly and ear nets, whips, surcingles, halters, rosettes, chamois skins, etc.; the best goods retailed at low prices,
MAGNUS BROS., No. 104 Fulton-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

WITHDRAWAL.—THE INTEREST OF C. M. McGHEE in the firm of C. POWELL, GREEN & CO., ceased on the 17th inst.
May 19, 1866. C. POWELL, GREEN & CO.

A MEMBER OF THE REGULAR BOARD of Brokers is desirous of forming a partnership with a gentleman of some means and business connection. Address A. B., Box No. 2,309 Post-office, New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$15,000 TO $20,000.—PARTNER WANTED—Active or silent, in an old established (15 years) retail dry goods business, on one of the leading streets in this City; business active to-day, and can be extended and enlarged fourfold with capital; none but an American need answer; investigation will be given and required; a splendid opportunity for a young and enterprising man in a purely legitimate and safe business. Address A. B. C., Box No. 157 *Times* Office.

$3,000 TO $5,000—FOR SALE, STOCK AND lease of an established fancy goods business, and first-class ladies' and children's dressmaking and millinery; good location in Brooklyn. This is a chance seldom offered. Address BUSINESS, Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED TO invest $2,000 in a profitable manufacturing business secured by patent. Apply to No. 171 Broadway, Room 14.

REAL ESTATE OFFICE FOR SALE—Doing a good business; satisfactory reasons given for selling. Inquire at 5 West 11th-st., near Broadway.

AN OIL REFINERY FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Apply to MATHEW ANDERSON, No. 128 Maiden-lane, New-York.

FURNITURE.

FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.
Patent rosewood bedsteads, patent rosewood bureaus, (the handling of a number of keys avoided, one lock controlling four drawers.) Also, rosewood, black walnut and oak library, dining-room and chamber furniture, at SPRINGMEYER BROS. (late J. H. Belter & Co.) No. 722 Broadway, (established 1844,) opposite the New-York Hotel. Factory 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE NUMber of smart, well-recommended girls, for City and country, private families, hotels, first-class boarding-houses, Summer resorts and watering-places please notice, they can be supplied with respectable, competent girls of all nations, Protestant and others; on hand, French ladies' maid, to travel, three English ladies' maids, nurses and family seamstresses; also American nurses and seamstresses, and two competent German Protestant girls, one as ladies' maid, who understands her duties fully—hair-dressing, and all kinds of fine sewing—the other as first-class laundress; understands her business fully—fluting, &c.—and a French cook; understands her duties in all their branches—baking, &c.; Instands and store-room women, chambermaids, waitresses, pantry, cleaning and kitchen girls, for hotels and Summer resorts. Employers of such help will not be disappointed by applying at Mrs. WESLEY'S Select Employment Office, No. 146 East 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., two doors from A. T. Stewart's; removed from No. 88 4th-av.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW OF REspectability, a position as housekeeper in a private family; is fond of children; a kind party will meet with a desirable person; no objections to going in the country; best of reference given and required. Apply, for one week, at No. 155 East 30th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing, or would take care of a house for the Summer months; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 109 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse and laundress; has good city references from her last place; no objections to the country. Call at HAFFEY'S Ice-cream Saloon, No. 1,271 Broadway, one door from 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY REspectable girl to do chamberwork and waitress, or chamberwork and seamstress in a small private family; prefers a good home more than wages; has the very best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 136 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A YOUNG LADY (American) of unquestionable refinement, in a family where there are children, as governess and nurse, or to travel as a companion; references first-class. Address R., Box No. 4,491 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as chambermaid; would assist with the washing if required; best City reference. Can be seen at the residence of her last employer, for two days, from 10 until 4 o'clock, No. 153 Madison-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl to go to the country to mind grown children and do light chamberwork, or do chamberwork and waiting. Call, for two days, at No. 257 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; is a good baker; best reference given from her last employer. Call for two days at No. 113 West 15th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; no objection to City or country; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 127 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY REspectable American young woman as nurse; can take charge of an infant from birth, and do plain sewing; good City reference. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to take care of children and assist with any other domestic duty; wages not an object, but a home; City reference. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 24th-st., second floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GERMAN Protestant girls, to take charge of small or grown children; can instruct them in the German language if required; have both lived in first-class families; best of reference. Apply at No. 164 East 35th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN Protestant woman as cook; no objection to help with the washing and ironing; will go to the country; has best of references. Call at No. 404 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A TIDY WOMAN, WITH EXcellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linens in style; an excellent baker; makes pastry; wages $12. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN CITY OR COUNtry, by a willing and obliging young woman; is a good plain cook and baker; a first-rate washer and ironer; would do general housework. Call at No. 404 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman a situation as cook, washer and ironer; reference given. Can be seen at No. 119 West 19th-st., top floor, fourth door from 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MONTHLY sick nurse, just disengaged; best of reference from some of the best physicians. Call or address No. 135 West 38th-st.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., for the City or country, situations for a large number of first-class servants for private families, hotels, boarding-houses, &c., for all branches of work.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid, cook or waitress on river steamer or barge, or on sea steamer; good reference given. Apply at No. 13 York-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children; is a good plain sewer; best of City reference. Call at No. 426 4th-av., third floor, back room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE BY a respectable young married woman; unexceptionable references can be given. Call at No. 138 Fort Green Place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and waitress; has three years' City reference from her last place; the country preferred. Call at No. 312 East 9th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO take in washing at her own house, or to go out by the day; good City references. Call at No. 194 7th-av., above 23d-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to take care of children, or to do general housework; has no objections to go to the country. Call at No. 75 West 45th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

AN EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKER, good fitter, wishes engagements by the day or week; country not objected to; terms moderate. Address DRESSMAKER, Station D.

A LADY WISHES A POSITION AS COMpanion to a lady or to take charge of and instruct children in English and music. Address W. E., Box No. 1,677 New-York Post-office.

A HOUSEKEEPER WOULD LIKE TO engage with an elderly gentleman; remuneration not so much an object as a home; can make things comfortable. Can be seen at No. 301 13th-st., corner of 2d-av.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single, steady, faithful, industrious man; he is an experienced groom and careful driver; also, understands gardening and milking; is willing to make himself useful on a gentleman's place; fourteen years of the best City reference. Address B. M., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE PROTestant single young man, a situation as coachman and groom in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in care of horses; has the very best of City references. Can be seen with his present employer, at McNicol's livery stables, corner 12th-st. and University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly; is a good groom and a careful driver; has the best of City references. Address J. C., Box No. 218 *Times* Office, or call for J. C., No. 149 Columbia-st., Brooklyn, in the stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT coachman, either in the City or country; is willing to make himself generally useful; can furnish best of references from last employers, and will work for moderate wages. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION IN the country for a first-class man; is a good, careful driver, and understands his business thoroughly; was in his last place five years, and is now out of employment in consequence of the family having left for Europe. Address Box No. 1,182 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man as farmer; a Scotchman; understands farming in all its branches, and raising of fancy stock, having had good situations in this country and the old country, which his recommends will show. Address G. T., at the seed-store, No. 85 Liberty-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable young man who understands his business in all its branches, having good City reference. Apply at Camell's saddlery-store, No. 50 4th-av., or at stable No. 208 East 9th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble married man as groom and coachman; is a good and careful driver; is willing and obliging; has the best of City references; the country preferred. Address P. O., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER OR under-gardener; has a good knowledge of graperies and greenhouse and kitchen garden; also a good cutter of short grass; can produce the best of reference. Address J. C., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE PROTestant Scotchman as groom or driver; understands the care of horses perfectly; is a good plain gardener; good City and country reference. Address J. H., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR to take care of fast horses, by a man of great experience in this City; has the very best of recommendations. Call or address J. D., at Trainor's saddlery warehouse, No. 744 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young man, in either City or country, to work in a garden or to take care of horses; can milk well; is willing to make himself generally useful. Address X., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman in a private family; one who thoroughly understands the business, and can give best of reference. Address A. B., Box No. 282 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND gardener, either City or country; willing to make himself useful; will furnish the very best of references. Address P. M., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT MAN a situation as coachman and farmer; has good references from his last place. Address W. D., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT MAN, a situation as coachman and gardener; can milk; has good references. Address T. D., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY AN AMERICAN man and wife; the man to take care of horses and garden, the woman to cook, wash and iron. Call or address PHILIP KEMMILT, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman; understands his business thoroughly, and has the best City reference from his last employer. Address M., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO CAN furnish the best of reference, a situation as bookkeeper, assistant bookkeeper or clerk in a store. Address D. G., Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a first-class man (English;) town or country; City references. Address TEMPLE, at McNicol's, No. 26 East 12th-st., or Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a young man who understands his business well; he can give the best of references. Call or address P. K., for two days, at No. 79 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, 18 years old, on a farm or to take care of horses; has references; will work for low wages. Call or address [illegible] No. [illegible] Nassau-st. Room No. 5.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant man as practical gardener and farmer; understands the raising of all kinds of vegetables and stock, the care of greenhouse and grapery, the laying out of grounds; is a first-rate hand over horses; the woman is an excellent hand over milk and butter, and is an excellent laundress; can take charge of a lodge, of any gentleman's place. Address M. B., Box No. 225 *Times* Office, for two days. Best of references.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY REspectable Protestant young man as waiter in a gentleman's family, or as valet; understands his business thoroughly, and has most unexceptionable references from former employers. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A respectable Protestant young man, in a highly-respectable private family; understands his business perfectly; highest testimonials in the City. Address ROBERT POTTER, Duncan & Sherman's, Bankers, corner Pine and Nassau sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR gardener, by a man that thoroughly understands both branches; good City reference as to character and capability. Address J. B., Box No. 208 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY MAN AND WIFE; man good working gardener; also understands farm work and the care of horses and cows; wife cook, wash and iron, or general housework; they are strong and healthy. Address M. R., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a Protestant man in a private family; has ten years' experience in this City; no objection to go in the country for the Summer; can give the best of reference as to capacity. Address H. E., Box 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SWISS COACHman; a young man with reference; has no objection to assist the gardener and to make himself generally useful. Apply at No. 127 Broad-st., at Mr. James H. Wilgies' office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY an experienced man; the best of City reference. Address J. C., Station G, 6th-av., between 34th and 35th sts.; or stable, No. 47 West 44th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A SOBER INDUSTRIOUS HONest young man, a situation to take care of horses, or at anything where he can be useful; good reference. Address M., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; has the best of City references. Call at No. 64 University-place, harness-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a Scotchman; can give the best of reference for the last 16 years. Call or address X. Y., 65 Liberty-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as waiter in a private family; good reference given. Call at No. 129 10th-st., two doors from Broadway.

WANTED—A BOY WANTS TO LEARN THE ship or blacksmith's trade. Address M. KEENAN, Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AN ENERGETIC YOUNG MAN OF BUSIness habits wishes an engagement as traveling agent or salesman in a wholesale house, or as collector; will furnish the best of references and security, if required. Address W. F., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

AN ACTIVE BUSINESS MAN, OF MIDDLE age and good acquirements, desires to make an engagement with some party with whom his experience might be made available. Address W. W. W., Box No. 1'3 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

COLOR-MAKER WANTED.
A liberal compensation will be paid for a man practically acquainted with the manufacture of chrome greens, yellow, blue, &c. Address, with references, GOODWIN, Post-office Box No. 5,460.

WANTED—AGENTS: NEW BOOK NOW READY—THE GREAT CAMPAIGNS OF GRANT AND SHERMAN. By Hon. J. T. HEADLEY. In one large volume, from official sources, including popular biographies of prominent Generals of the Union army, with numerous steel portraits, battle-scenes and maps. In both English and German. Sold only by agents. A rare chance is offered to make money. Send stamp for terms, &c. E. B. TREAT & CO., Publishers,
No. 654 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS SALESMAN IN ladies and gentlemen's fashionable boot and shoe store; one who perfectly understands the business and is competent to take charge and conduct the business if necessary; one who has been in a Broadway store preferred and can come well recommended; none other need apply to E. A. BROOKS, Agent, No. 575 Broadway.

WANTED—A BOOK-KEEPER COMPETENT to take charge of books by double entry, conduct correspondence, &c.; h bits and character must be unexceptionable. Address, with references, stating expectations as to salary, &c., in handwriting of applicant, Box No. 4,377 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GARDENER (garden small) to go a short distance in the country; a good, careful driver, and one who understands his business thoroughly. None but good, sober men need apply at No. 91 Gold-st.

WANTED—AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF A manufactured article in universal demand: an acquaintance with the grocery trade of the City, wholesale and retail, will be requisite. Address Box No. 3,789, Post-office.

WANTED—TO GO TO STATEN ISLAND, A reliable person as nurse and chambermaid in a very small family; English or Scotch Protestant preferred. Apply for two days at No. 5 3d-av.

WANTED—IN A STORE, A LAD 15 OR 16 years of age, who is quick at figures and can write well. One who has had some business experience preferred. Address A. A., Box 61 Post-office, with reference.

WANTED—A PLAIN COOK; MUST BE A good washer and ironer; the best of reference required. Call at No. 201½ East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS BOOK-KEEPER in a wholesale house, at moderate salary. Address, with reference and salary expected, H. L., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AT NO. 620 6TH-AV., NEW-YORK, two first-class confectioners; also, one girl to attend a confectionery store. Reference required.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A NUMBER OF first-class wood-workmen, in a car-factory, near this City. Apply to W. W. TAULMAN, No. 76 William-st.

WANTED—A THOROUGH WAITRESS WHO can bring good City references. Apply at No. 61 University-place, from 9 to 11 in the morning.

WANTED—A SMART BOY FOR AN OFFICE; about 14 years of age. Apply to Box No. 4,036 P. O.

HOSIERY MAN WANTED—IN A FIRST-class jobbing-house; one who has had experience in buying and managing a hosiery stock. None need apply but those who can furnish best testimonials as to character, habits and business capacity. Address C. & CO., Box 171 *Times* Office.

LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS WANTED.—Local agents and solicitors wanted: very liberal arrangements will be made with competent and reliable parties. Address, with references, INSURANCE, Box No. 6,767 New-York Post-office.

LIFE AGENT WANTED—TO ORGANIZE Pennsylvania for a first-class old-established New-York Life Company; an efficient agent who understands the business will be liberally treated. Address Box No. 871 Post-office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Commissioners of the Central Park for and in behalf the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to laying out a road, or public drive, between the northerly line of Fifty-ninth-street, and the southerly line of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, in the City of New-York. The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, in the name and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, pursuant to the provisions of the Act of the Legislature of the People of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to provide for the laying out and improving of certain portions of the City and County of New-York," passed April 24, 1865, three-fifths being present, hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District of the State of New-York, at a special term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on Saturday, the 30th day of June, 1866, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Appraisement in the above entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended, is the laying out of a road or public drive in said City; said road or public drive to commence at the junction of Bloomingdale-road (or Broadway) Eighth-avenue and Fifty-ninth-street, running thence northerly and northeasterly, and following the general course of Bloomingdale-road (or Broadway) to the northerly line of Eighty-seventh-street, where the said road or public drive is equi-distant between Tenth and Eleventh avenues; running thence northeasterly and equi-distant between said Tenth and Eleventh avenues to the southerly line of One Hundred and Third-street, running thence, northerly to the southerly line of One Hundred and Eighth-street at the junction of Bloomingdale-road and the Eleventh-avenue; and running thence northeasterly and including the whole of said Eleventh-avenue and twenty-five feet in width of the land adjacent on either side thereof to the southerly line of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street; said road or public drive includes the whole of said Bloomingdale-road (or Broadway) between Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Seventh-streets, except a portion thereof between Seventy-fifth and Seventy-seventh-streets, and another portion thereof between Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Fourth-streets, in the City of New-York; said road or public drive is of a general width of one hundred and fifty feet, as shown and delineated on a certain map of the same, made by Gardner A. Sage, City Surveyor, and now on file in the office of the Commissioners of the Central Park.—Dated New-York, June 5, 1866. RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the revised statutes. JAMES A. BECKWITH, insolvent of the City of Oswego, New-York. Notice first published March 29, 1866. Creditors to appear before the Hon. RANSOM H. TYLER, County Judge of Oswego County, at his office in the village of Fulton, in the County of Oswego, New-York, on the 18th day of June, 1866, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment should not be made of said insolvent's estate, and he be discharged from his debts. A. L. JOHNSON,
m29 law13wTh Attorney for Insolvent, Salinas, N. Y.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN SAUNDERS, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executors, at the late place of business of deceased, No. 7 Astor House, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of August next. Dated Jan. 24, 1866. SAMUEL SAUNDERS, } Executors.
j25-law6mTh ADAM SAUNDERS,

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF JOHN W. MILLS, Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of PETER POILLON, Jr., late of the town of Yonkers, in said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, Executrix of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at her place of residence, in the village of Yonkers, in said county, on or before the 15th day of December, A. D. 1866.—Dated this 5th day of June, A. D. 1866.
LETITIA A. POILLON, Executrix.

ASTROLOGY.

ASTROLOGY.—MADAME ECKARDT, FROM Australia, who is renowned for her knowledge of chiromancy, physiology, astrology and the effects of the most hidden influences on human natures and fates, begs to solicit the patronage of friends of the occult sciences and the public generally. Madame Eckardt is continually visited by persons of the highest standing, to whom she has truthfully revealed their past lives and their future. Madame Eckardt, No. 58 Norfolk-st., corner Broome. Office hours from morning 10 o'clock until 9 o'clock in the evening.

NO. 165 BOWERY.—MME. WIDGER, CLAIRvoyant and Gifted Lady, tells all you wish to know, losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders
ENGLAND	3,450	Grace.
SCOTLAND	3,300	Hall.
VIRGINIA	3,310	Propst.
HELVETIA	3,310	Ogilvie.
THE QUEEN	3,517	Grogan.
ERIN	3,300	Cutting.
PENNSYLVANIA	3,276	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	3,166	Thompson
DENMARK	3,117	Thomson
FRANCE	3,200	(Building)
GERMANY	3,100	(Building)

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The size of these steamships admits of very spacious state-rooms, all opening directly into the saloon; the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.
Steerage passage tickets to bring parties from Liverpool or Queenstown, for $40 currency
Cabin passage to Liverpool $100; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.
Drafts for any amount issued on any Bank in Great Britain and Ireland at the lowest rates.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 61 Broadway, and for steerage tickets at the passage office of the company, No. 21 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COBH HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COBH HARBOR.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 13.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, June 25.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 27.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 4.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 11.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 18.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	SATURDAY, June 14
LAFAYETTE	LAMARIE	SATURDAY, June 28
NAPOLEON III	BOCANDE	SATURDAY, July 14

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $155; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.
The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $6 for first and $3 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent. No. 58 Broadway.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE OF FIRST-CLASS OCEAN STEAMERS
Between NEW-YORK and BREMEN via COWES, carrying the U. S. Mail, taking passengers to England, France and Germany. Leave New-York, from Pier No. 46 North River, on THURSDAYS:
BALTIC, A. G. JONES, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,650 horse power.....14th June.
WESTERN METROPOLIS, H. SANDMAN, Commander, 2,600 tons, 1,000 horse power...28th June.
MISSISSIPPI, W. G. FURBER, Com'r, and
MERRIMACK, [a new THOS. COLLYER, Com'r, in July.
ATLANTIC, C. HOYER, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,650 horse power.....19th July.
Further departures: August 2, 16; September 6, 20; October 4, 18; November 8, 22; December 6, 20.
DEPARTURES FROM BREMEN, respectively—Cowes, May 2, 25; June 6, 13, 20, 27; July 11, 25; August 15, 29; September 12; October 3, 17; November 1, 25; December 13.
RATES OF PASSAGE, payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency, from NEW-YORK to BREMEN, Havre, London and Southampton:
First cabin, $105; second cabin, $62 50; steerage, $37 50.
FROM BREMEN, &c., TO NEW-YORK:
First cabin, $112; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.
RETURN TICKETS: First cabin, $205; second cabin, $132 50; steerage, $77 50.
For freight or passage apply to
RUGER BROS., General Agents,
No. 45 Beaver-st.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 4 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely,
FULTON, S. SAMUELS.....Saturday, June 9, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GARDNER.....Saturday, July 7, 1866.
FULTON S. SAMUELS.....Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GARDNER.....Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
FULTON S. SAMUELS.....Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
First cabin.....$132 50 | Second cabin.....$65 00
Through tickets to London, $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Agent, Hartford and Paris.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....June 9
EDINBURGH.....WEDNESDAY.....June 13
ETNA.....SATURDAY.....June 16
CITY OF PARIS.....SATURDAY.....June 23
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY.....June 30
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
First Cabin.....$120 | Steerage.....$35
First Cabin to London.....125 | Steerage to London.....40
First Cabin to Paris.....135 | Steerage to Paris.....50
Rates of passage by Wednesday's steamers: First cabin, $100; Steerage, $30.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $45. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent. No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, calling at Queenstown.—An extra Cunard steamer will sail every WEDNESDAY, viz:
MARATHON.....WEDNESDAY, June 13.
MALTA.....WEDNESDAY, June 20.
PALMYRA.....WEDNESDAY, June 27.
These steamers have very fine accommodations for a few cabin passengers.
Passage money $100, gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES—CONSIGNEES of cargo per British bark *Gramers*, from Shanghae, are hereby notified that said vessel will commence discharging on TUESDAY, 5th inst. Consignees will, without delay, send permits and receive orders from E. K., or to Messrs. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, and call on the undersigned to sign Average Bond.
LAWSON & WALKER, No. 62 Wall-st.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The favorite side-wheel steamship
MORRO CASTLE,
Will sail from Pier No. 4 North River, on
WEDNESDAY, June 13,
at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Havana direct.
For freight or passage apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.
EAGLE follows June 20.

FOR CHARLESTON S. C.

PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FIRST CABIN PASSAGE.....THIRTY DOLLARS.
EMILY P. SOUDER.....Capt. B. LOCKWOOD.
MONEKA.....Capt. C. W. LAMBERSON.
The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.
The new and elegant steamship
MONEKA,
will leave on THURSDAY, June 7, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 68 Liberty-st.
Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, CLEVY & CO. All bills of lading earned on board the vessel.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

Regular Line of First-Class Steamships.
Pier No. 14, East River, foot of Wall-st.
FARE REDUCED.
The A 1 very fast and elegant steamship
SARAGOSSA, M. R. CROWELL, Commander,
is now receiving cargo, and will be dispatched on SATURDAY, June 9, at 5 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

CHANGE OF SAILING DAY.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE.
PASSENGER SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON.....Capt. J. B. SAYER.
GEN. BARNES.....Capt. THOS. H. MORTON.
FREIGHT AT LOWEST RATES.
Cabin passage.....$20
The favorite side-wheel passenger steamship
HERMAN LIVINGSTON,
will leave on THURSDAY, June 7, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 36 North River.
For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents.
No. 68 Liberty-st.
Agents in Savannah,
WILDER & FULLARTON.

FOR SAVANNAH GEORGIA.

EVERY SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
Pier No. 13 North River, foot of Cedar-st.
EMPIRE SIDE-WHEEL LINE.
The fast and favorite steamships
MISSOURI, LOVELAND, Commander, sails June 9.
SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails June 16.
FREIGHTS AND PASSAGE REDUCED.
Through tickets issued to the interior.
For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH—PIONEER LINE.

First Cabin passage.....$15.
Freight 50 cents per barrel, and 10 cents per foot.
EVERY SATURDAY,
The new and first-class steamship
PERIT,
Capt. E. A. DELANOY,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M., on SATURDAY, June 9.
For freight or passage, having first-class accommodations, apply to LEWIS L. JONES,
No. 13 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah—HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR SAVANNAH.

MURRAY'S WEEKLY LINE.
FREIGHTS AND PASSAGE REDUCED.
The favorite steamship VIRGO will sail from Pier No. 16 E. R., foot of Wall-st., on THURSDAY, June 7.
For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The A1 steamship STARLIGHT, PEDRICK, Commander, is now receiving cargo, and will be despatched THIS DAY, (Thursday,) June 7, at 4 P. M. Freight received up to 5 o'clock.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, as follows:
JUNE 1.—ARROYO, MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, WASHINGTON.
JUNE 11.—NORTHERN LIGHT, WEIR, connecting with HALEAKOO, CAYRUL.
JUNE 21.—NEW-YORK, GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, FARNSWORTH.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE.

TO CALIFORNIA via NICARAGUA
ON THE TWENTIETH OF EACH MONTH.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE.

First-class.	Second-class.	Third-class.
$175 to $200.	$125.	$85.

In currency.
THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship
SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
JERRY W. SMITH, Commander,
On WEDNESDAY, June 20, at noon,
From Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.
THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY have placed a new steamer on the lake, and otherwise greatly improved the transit route. The full stage of water on lake and river insures to passengers a prompt and reliable transit over this favorite line of California travel.
For passage, apply early by mail or in person, at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FREIGHT TO SAN FRANCISCO,

VIA NICARAGUA
AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.
THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch, on the 20th of June, the steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, with passengers and freight, giving through bills of lading by connecting steamer MOSES TAYLOR.
DUE AT SAN FRANCISCO JULY 13.
Shippers of light goods and packages of convenient size are invited to avail themselves of this opportunity to ship FAST FREIGHT AT LOWER RATES THAN SLOW FREIGHT IS TAKEN BY THE PANAMA ROUTE.
For engagements of passage and freight, apply at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
D. H. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer NORTHERN LIGHT will sail on MONDAY, June 11, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight received as usual. For rates, &c., inquire at freight office, on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway,
Sole Freight Agents, P. M. S. S. Co.

CHANGE OF SAILING DAY.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships HATTERAS, Capt. L. PARISH, every FRIDAY, at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.
FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 68 Liberty-st.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway.
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.

The Coastwise Company will dispatch the superior side-wheel steamship
ALABAMA,
J. LIMEBURNER, Master,
On SATURDAY, June 9, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st. He now receiving freight and given through bills of lading, and passage tickets to ports in Alabama, Florida and Texas, and Mississippi and Ohio River ports and places.
For passage or freight apply at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren, or to R. H. DRUMMOND, No. 94 Wall-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MONTEREY will leave on SATURDAY, June 9, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 45 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. TAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship STAR OF THE UNION, Capt. A. BLANCHARD, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, on SATURDAY, June 9, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CORNWELL & CO., No. 56 West-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 262 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
10 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.
11 P. M. Night Express via Hudson River Railroad, sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD COMPANY.—On and after FRIDAY, June 1, the new passenger boat of this road, which will leave Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Duane-st., and connect at Port Monmouth with trains for the following points on the Road:
11 A. M. Express Line for Camden direct, taking passengers to Red Bank, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Point Pleasant, Bricksburg, Manchester, Tom's River, Woodmansie, Barnegat, Lakewood, Tuckerton, Absion, Jackson, and all stations on the Camden and Amboy Railroad. Through to Camden in five hours. Fare $2.
4 P. M. from Pier No. 32, and 4:15 P. M. from Pier No. 30, Port Monmouth, Highlands, Navesink, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Oceanport, Branchport, Long Branch, Shark River, Squan, Farmingdale, Point Pleasant, Squankum, Bricksburg, Manchester, Tom's River and Camden. Fare $2.
The Freight Boat leaves at 5 P. M. for all points on the line and Camden.
RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE CAMDEN:
Express at 9:20 A. M., arriving in New-York at 2:15 P. M.
Freight at 2:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 4 A. M.
Way Mail and Express at 3:30 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:25 A. M., and stopping at Pier No. 3, North River.
N. B.—All baggage must be delivered at Pier No. 32, as none will be received at Pier No. 3.
J. N. CLAYTON, Supt.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
7 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
6:30 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail for Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
3 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown.
4:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
7 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
W. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SPRING TIME TABLE FROM MAY 7.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
8 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.
10:30 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
2:30 P. M., Express train, for Greenport.
4:30 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5:30 P. M., for North Islip and way stations, and on Saturday nights to Yaphank.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 A. M., 9:13 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:21 P. M., and 6:36 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:13, 4:22, and 6:36 run through to Monroe.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A TOUR WITH THE POLICE THROUGH THE LOWER DEPTHS OF THE GREAT AMERICAN METROPOLIS.
A DISCOURSE BY REV. PETER STRYKER.
"Graceful in style, full of interest and information."—*Appears in Pulpit and Rostrum*, No. 38.
Price 15 cents; sent anywhere by mail.
SCHERMERHORN, SANCROFT & CO.,
Publishers, No. 430 Broome-st., New-York.

A LECTURE ON STRICTURE OF THE URETHRA and its immediate cure by the Urethrotome addressed to his private surgical class by EDWARD B. FOOTE, M.D., Physician to the Infirmary. Address EVERARD BUCK WARNER, Box No. 3,121 Post-office, or No. 130 Vesey-st., Astor House.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

VIGELIUS & SEYMOUR,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS IN
LEAF TOBACCO,
Nos. 182 and 184 Pearl-st.
Leaf tobacco received on consignment.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 169 East 10th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantles put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLE MANTELS, FLOOR-TILING monuments, headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock.
FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works,
Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—Superior in appearance, more durable, and at half the price of marble. T. R. STEWART, No. 606 6th-av., and 1,310 Broadway, between 30th and 31th sts., New-York

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMBOAT LINE FOR BRIDGEPORT.

The steamboat BRIDGEPORT, Capt. CHAS. WEBER, leaves New-York daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 28 East River, foot of Catharine-st., at 12 o'clock, connecting with Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, arriving at Bridgeport in time for the accommodation trains to New-York and New-Haven Railroad going east and west. Returning, leaves Bridgeport for Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad when they ARRIVE. Sundays excepted, at 11 o'clock P. M. For new and splendid steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. JOHN MONES, leaves New-York from same pier EVERY AFTERNOON (Sundays excepted) at 5:30 P. M., arriving at Bridgeport in time to connect with the New-York and New-Haven Railroad trains for Stratford, Milford and New-Haven. Returning, will leave Bridgeport from Housatonic Railroad wharf daily (Sundays excepted) at 7½ A. M., on arrival of early morning trains on Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-York and New-Haven Railroads. Freight received daily and forwarded at lowest rates.
WM. H. WILCOX, agent on pier.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

AVOIDING POINT JUDITH.
STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS, being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The staunch and splendid steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. E. BRAYTON,
On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS;
COMMODORE, Capt. E. E. CURTIS,
On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 18 North River.
These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 18, on board the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot.
Return trains leave Boston at 5½ P. M.
M. H. SIMONS, Agent.

THE OLD LINE
FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.
The new and elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 24, (foot of Rutgers-st.) East River, for the above places, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passengers by this line will be forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton free of charge. Arrangements have been made to forward passengers during the Summer to all points on Peconic Bay.
On and after July 1 the boats on this line will leave daily from each place.

FOR SAG HARBOR,
GREENPORT AND ORIENT.
The new and first-class steamer EDWARD EVERETT, Capt. HENRY PATTERSON, from Pier No. 35 East River, foot Market-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 6 P. M.; returning, will leave Sag Harbor every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 4 P. M.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to ISAAC S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 5 James-slip.
N. L. McCREADY & CO.,
No. 36 South-st.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR
ROCKLAND LAKE.
Steamer CHICOPEE, Capt. J. L. LUSHER, leaves foot of Dey-st. every SUNDAY MORNING at 7½, landing at Christopher, 23d, 24th and 152d sts., New-York, Yonkers, Dudley's Grove, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, and Sing Sing.
Returning, leaves Rockland Lake at 2 o'clock.

JUNE, 1866.—SHREWSBURY AND LONG Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank.—The new and splendid steamer SEA BIRD, Capt. H. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., as follows:

NEW-YORK.	RED BANK.
JUNE.	JUNE.
Saturday, 2, at 9½ A. M.	Friday, 1, at 8 A. M.
Tuesday, 5, at 9 A. M.	Monday, 4, at 9 A. M.
Wednesday, 6, at 10 A. M.	Tuesday, 5, at 12¾ P. M.
Thursday, 7, at 11 A. M.	Wednesday, 6, at 1½ P. M.
Friday, 8, at 11½ A. M.	Thursday, 7, at 2¼ P. M.
Saturday, 9, at 4 P. M.	Friday, 8, at 3 P. M.
Monday, 11, at 3¼ P. M.	Monday, 11, at 6¾ A. M.
Tuesday, 12, at 3¾ P. M.	Tuesday, 12, at 7 A. M.
Wednesday, 13, at 4¼ P. M.	Wednesday, 13, at 7¾ A. M.
Friday, 15, at 7 A. M.	Thursday, 14, at 9 A. M.
Saturday, 16, at 10¼ A. M.	Friday, 15, at 10 A. M.
Sunday, 17, at 7 A. M.	Saturday, 16, at 2½ P. M.
Monday, 18, at 8 A. M.	Sunday, 17, at 11 A. M.
Tuesday, 19, at 9 A. M.	Monday, 18, at 12 M.
Wednesday, 20, at 9½ A. M.	Tuesday, 19, at 12¾ P. M.
Thursday, 21, at 10¼ A. M.	Wednesday, 20, at 1½ P. M.
Friday, 22, at 11 A. M.	Thursday, 21, at 2¼ P. M.
Saturday, 23, at 3½ P. M.	Friday, 22, at 2¾ P. M.
Monday, 25, at 3¾ P. M.	Monday, 25, at 6 A. M.
Tuesday, 26, at 4¼ P. M.	Tuesday, 26, at 6¾ A. M.
Wednesday, 27, at 5 P. M.	Wednesday, 27, at 7¼ A. M.
Thursday, 28, at 5½ P. M.	Thursday, 28, at 7 A. M.
Friday, 29, at 6 P. M.	Friday, 29, at 8 A. M.
Saturday, 30, at 6½ P. M.	Saturday, 30, at 8½ A. M.

Cards in the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, at No. 133 West-st., No. 72 Murray-st., No. 2 Dey-st., and 535 Hudson-st.

JUNE, 1866.—SHREWSBURY AND LONG Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. The elegant METROPOLIS, Capt. LEWIS, will leave the short pier, foot of Barclay-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, 7, 10 A. M.	Wednesday, 6, 1½ P. M.
Friday, 8, 10½ A. M.	Thursday, 7, 2¼ P. M.
Saturday, 9, 3½ P. M.	Friday, 8, 2¾ P. M.
Monday, 11, 3¾ P. M.	Monday, 11, 6¾ A. M.
Tuesday, 12, 3¾ P. M.	Tuesday, 12, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, 13, 4¼ P. M.	Wednesday, 13, 7¾ A. M.
Thursday, 14, 4 P. M.	Thursday, 14, 7 A. M.
Saturday, 16, 10 A. M.	Friday, 15, 9¾ A. M.
Sunday, 17, 7 A. M.	Saturday, 16, 2 P. M.
Monday, 18, 8 A. M.	Sunday, 17, 11½ A. M.

Time Tables at No. 133 West-st., 72 Murray-st., 3d-av., corner 125th-st., 2 Dey-st., and 74 Vesey-st.

DAY LINE STEAMBOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW. Fare to Albany and Troy, $1; to Yonkers, 30 cents; West Point, Cozzens', Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, 50 cents; to Hudson, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson, 75 cents. Leaving Desbrosses-st. daily, on and after THURSDAY, May 31, at 7:45 A. M., touching at 30th-st. pier at 8 A. M. A light-draft steamboat will go on arrival at Albany, carry passengers and baggage to Troy, making close connections with the New-York Central. No freight, horses or carriages received.

OPPOSITION—MERCHANTS' LINE FOR Albany—Fare 50 cents. The commodious and fast-sailing steamboat CONNECTICUT, Capt. C. D. HANCOX, will leave pier foot of Franklin-st., N. R., on MONDAY, June 11, at 6 P. M., and every day (Sunday excepted) and Friday, connecting by railroad with Saratoga and all points North and West. Freight taken at reduced rates. Apply at the Company's office, No. 229 West-st.

DAY BOAT FOR POUGHKEEPSIE.—On and after THURSDAY, May 31, the steamboat ARMENIA, (carrying the mails,) will leave Pier No. 41 and 34th-st. at 9½, landing at Yonkers, Grassy Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh and Milton. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for North.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND FISHKILL.—The steamboat MAGENTA leaves New-York, foot of Barclay-st., every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 3:35, 34th-st at 3:45 o'clock, landing at Grassy Point, West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall; returning leaves Fishkill at 6:30 A. M. and Newburgh at 6:45 A. M., landing as above.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The NORWALK leaves pier foot of Harrison-st., daily (without exception) at 8 A. M.; lands at 34th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Riverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT—THE NEW side-wheel steamer CITY OF PROVIDENCE will leave Pier No. 35 North River, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to E. PHILLIPS, No. 216 Franklin-st.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton.—The steamer METROPOLIS, Pier foot Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

FOR NORWALK—CONNECTING WITH THE Danbury Railroad. The swift new steamer NEVERSINK leaves Pier No. 37, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamer Isaac Peck—5 P. M. for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with Railroad.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND EXCURSION TO THE
FISHING BANKS.
Steamer CHICOPEE, Capt. Z. L. KUHNER.
Will make an excursion to the Fishing Banks, on MONDAY, June 11, leaving foot of Peck-slip, at 8:30 A. M.; 71½; 23d-st., N. R., 7:45; Christopher-st., 8; Day-st., 8:15; Pier No. 24, 8:45.
Refreshments of all kinds; fishing tackle and bait furnished on board.

CROSBETT'S GROVE—THE SIDE-WHEEL steamboats HENRY SMITH and THOMAS KILEY and the barges ANNA and WM. ROBERTS to charter for excursions, with other boats, barges and groves. Office No. 332 West-st., near Barrow.
HENRY B. CROSBETT.

TO CHARTER—THE LARGE SIDE-WHEEL steamer GEORGE WASHINGTON, with saloons. Also a new and splendid grove just opened for Sunday-school excursions. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., foot of Morton-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

STOLEN—ON FRIDAY, JUNE 1, A CERTIFICate of stock of the Goodhue Fire Insurance Company, No. 14, July 1, 1857, for ten shares of $100 each ($1,000.) The public are notified against purchasing the same as payment has been stopped.
PATRICK MARTIN, No. 40 East 30th-st.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES.
WASHINGTON, May 22, 1865.

Messrs. Nichols & Tompkins, Newark, N. J.:

SIRS: I have tried for several months your Patent Saddle Cloth, and pronounce it the best I have ever known used for saving the backs of horses. It should come into general use for cavalry service, or where horses are much used under the saddle.
Very respectfully,
Your ob't serv't,
U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, LANCASTER, Ohio, July 9, 1865.

Dan'l F. Tompkins & Co., Newark, N. J.:

DEAR SIR: I am just home from Nashville, and find yours of June 29.
I did receive a Patent Saddle Cloth, but at the hands of Gen. Donelson, at Nashville, in May, 1864. I used it all my Georgia and Carolina march, and think very well of it indeed. I rode mostly two horses, alternate days, and both horses have as clean and sound backs today as when I started from Nashville. This is the best test you could have of your patent. I saw many officers using the same.
Yours, truly,
W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

FROM MAJOR-GEN. J. H. WILSON,
WILMINGTON, Del., April 3, 1866.

GENTLEMEN: I inclose herewith $112, for saddle, bridle, &c., received some time ago, and very satisfactory.
Col. Andrews' bids me return his thanks for the saddle pad which you were good enough to present to him.
I have one which was sent to me over two years ago by the Hon. C. A. Dana, Assistant Secretary of War, and which

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Continued from First Page.

DETTO CAIROLI. A truce to dissensions and opinions. We must act."

A reactionary conspiracy had been discovered at Naples, the members of which had been inciting volunteers to desert. Arrests on a large scale were being made. The Clerical and Bourbon party were in a state of terror.

Austrian Preparations.

Earthworks for intrenchments near Vienna have already been commenced.

Archduke ALBRECHT had addressed the order of the day to the Austrian troops under his command.

A proclamation was looked for in Venice ordering the delivery up of all arms, and it was expected that a proclamation of a state of siege would follow.

The rigorous execution of the death penalty was threatened against all Venetians emigrating to take service in the Italian army.

The Federal Diet.

In the Federal Diet at Frankfort the proposal of the Middle States that the Diet should request Austria, Prussia, and all the German States, which have lately increased their military establishments, to reduce them to a peace footing, was unanimously adopted.

The representatives of Austria and Prussia said that at the next sitting of the Diet they would communicate the conditions on which they were willing to disarm, and the latter referred to the proceedings of Prussia as evidence of her pacific desires, and earnestly reiterated the demand for the convocation of the German Parliament as the only means perhaps of averting war.

The Latest Dispatches and Rumors.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, May 27.

Continental politics are unchanged.

The *Observer* states that no Congress will assemble unless Austria joins. Austrian consent is not yet given.

A Paris telegram states that Austria will discuss the question of compensation under certain reservations respecting the nature of the compensation.

It is stated that the South German States intend to maintain a neutral attitude, in view of which Prussia will make no alliance with the North German States, their neutrality being equally desirous.

Reports are again current at Prague that the Prussian troops are advancing to the frontier.

The Brussels journals state that KOSSUTH was acting in concert with the Italian Government, and endeavoring to excite a revolution in Hungary.

Lord COWLEY has left Paris, being summoned by the British Government for consultation.

The Paris *Moniteur* confirms the dispatch by the three neutral Powers of notes for the assembling of a Congress, to meet in Paris at the earliest possible date.

The Saxon Government has prohibited the exportation of corn, hay and straw until October 1.

The official Venetian *Gazette* publishes orders for a second conscription for 1866.

GENERAL NEWS.

Progress of the New Atlantic Telegraph Cable.

Upward of nine hundred miles of the new Atlantic Telegraph cable has been stowed on the *Great Eastern*. About sixty miles per day were stowed away, the work proceeding day and night.

It is found that the *Great Eastern* will not be able to take all the necessary cable, 2,700 miles, on board. The screw steamer *Medway*, consequently, has been chartered to take about 500 miles of the old cable from the *Great Eastern*.

Another steamer, the *Albany*, is also engaged to assist the enterprise, and the British Government has again granted the services of the war steamer *Terrible*, to accompany the expedition. Each of the three steamers is to be furnished with grappling apparatus, so that the old cable may be grappled at points a mile apart, to break the strain and give greater security. The *Great Eastern* will only partially coal at Sheerness, owing to her great draft of water. She is expected to quit the harbor June 28, and start a day or two after for Beerhaven, Ireland, where she will complete coaling and proceed to lay the cable.

The prize fight for the championship between MACE and GOSS was a perfect farce. The men did little but run about and spar for an hour and a quarter, when they shook hands, and the affair ended in a draw, much to the indignation of the spectators and patrons of the prize ring in general.

Financial Matters in England.

The financial and commercial affairs of England continued to show great depression. The Bank returns show a continued drain of gold, and the pressure for money indicates that the crisis is not yet over.

The *Times*, in its City Article, says: "Although the suspension of the Bank Charter Act did good for a moment by arresting the disastrous run on the banks, it can now hardly be questioned that it has in some respects aggravated the commercial pressure, and intensified the inconvenience to which all mercantile and financial classes have been exposed." The *Times* says: "Either the crisis must be allowed to wear itself out, no matter over what period it may extend, or what destruction it may cause, or if relief is to be sought, it must be through other means than the suspension of the Bank Act."

It suggests an issue of interest-bearing credit notes at three or six months, as the best means of relief.

Among the latest suspensions are McCULLOCH, JOHN & Co., of Liverpool, India merchants, with liabilities to the amount of £750,000, and W. K. CONBROUGH & Co., of Liverpool, American cotton merchants, with liabilities of £150,000.

Spain.

Señor DE CASTRO, Minister of Foreign Affairs, had referred in the Cortes to the remarks in the English Parliament upon the bombardment of Valparaiso. He said he had informed foreign Governments that Spain would have recourse to every kind of hostility to avenge the blood already shed. If the American Republics continued war with Spain she would continue to act with energy against them.

France.

The weekly returns of cash of the Bank of France show an increase of 22,000,000 francs. The Bourse on the 25th was firm; Rentes, 64f. 20c.

The Principalities.

The telegraphic statement that Russian and Turkish troops had entered the Principalities is not confirmed.

Prince CHARLES, of Hohenzollern, in a speech to the National Assembly, at Bucharest, accepted without hesitation and with all its responsibilities the Hospodarship conferred upon him by the free act of the Roumanian people.

At the sitting of the Paris Conference on the 25th, Turkey protested against the installation of Prince CHARLES as ruler of the Principalities. The Conference confined itself to simply placing the protest on record.

Russia and France are said to have declared themselves opposed to intervention in the Principalities.

The Congress of the Danubian Principalities have rejected the proposal to occupy the Principalities.

India and China.

BOMBAY, Friday, May 18.

Cotton flat and declining. Exchange 2s. 1½d. Freights declined to 32s. 6d. to Liverpool. Cotton shipments for the week 2,500 bales.

CALCUTTA, Thursday, May 17.

Exchange 2s. 0½d. Freights 40s. Indigo flat.

SHANGHAI, Monday, April 9.

A large number of Imperial troops has been sent to the Province of Shautun, where the rebels are said to be very numerous.

The coolies on board the Italian ship *Napoleon Canevero* revolted and fired the vessel. Six hundred and twenty coolies were burned.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, May 26—A. M.

COTTON—The weekly report of the Liverpool cotton market was forwarded by the *Nova Scotian*.

BREADSTUFFS are dull. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report: FLOUR dull. WHEAT dull but steady; Winter Red 10s. 3d.@10s. 6d. CORN firm; Mixed 30s.@30s. 3d.

PROVISIONS tend downward. Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co. and BRUCE & McAULIFFE report: BEEF dull and still declining. PORK quiet and steady. BACON nominal at a decline of 2s.@4s. on the week. LARD firm at 73s. BUTTER dull and unchanged.

PRODUCE—The Brokers' Circular reports: Ashes nominal for Pots at 32s.@30s. 6d.; Pearls scarce at 40s. Sugar easier. Coffee very dull. Rice tending downward. Linseed flat. Linseed Cakes quiet and steady. Linseed Oil quiet at 40s. 6d.@41s. Sperm Oil—no sales. Resin steady at 6s.@7s. 3d. Spirits Turpentine quiet at 48s. Petroleum inactive at 1s. 11d.@2s. for refined.

LONDON MARKETS.

BARING'S Circular reports BREADSTUFFS quiet and quotations barely maintained. IRON quiet at £6@£6 5s. for rails and bars, and 51s. for Scotch Pig. SUGAR heavy and 6d.@1s. lower. COFFEE still declining. TEA dull and easier. RICE steady. TALLOW very dull at 44s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE quiet at 48s. PETROLEUM steady at 2s. 2½d. for Refined. LINSEED CAKES very dull and 5s. lower. LINSEED OIL still declining. SPERM OIL nominal.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols closed on Friday at 86¾@86⅞ for money; U. S. Five-twenties at 64½@65. Erie Shares at 40@41, and Illinois Centrals at 74½@75½.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, May 26—P. M.

COTTON—Sales to-day 10,000 bales, of which 3,000 were taken by speculators and exporters. Market firmer but unchanged.

Breadstuffs inactive.

Provisions dull.

LONDON, Saturday, May 26—P. M.

Consols closed at 87@87⅛ for money; United States Five-Twenties, 65¼@65½; Erie shares, 41½@42½; Illinois Central, 76@76½.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, May 26—Evening.

There was a general improvement to-day on the Stock Exchange. All securities were rather higher. The large arrivals of specie from America was one cause of the better feeling, and it is considered that a reaction may be about to set in.

CHINA.

An Affray at New-Changwee—A Son of the American Consul Forcibly Seized by Some Chinese—Three Chinamen Killed—Telegraphic Communication between China and Europe.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, June 1.

The bark *Francis Palmer* brings Hong Kong dates to April 13. Some Chinese at New-Changwee took forcible possession of a boy in the service of the American Consul, and his companions, who attempted a rescue, were fired upon. The next day the Consul, with 40 or 50 persons, pulled down the houses of the Chinamen concerned in the outrage, killing three in the affray.

Telegraphic communication is to be established between Shanghae and Europe *via* Kiatcha.

Cotton is quoted at Mingapoe at $28. At Shanghae at $27.

Bengal and Manilla Rice, $2 70; Siam Rice $2 50 and dull. The Silk crop is short.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

Defeat of Cortina—Condition of Tampico—Chihuahua Held by Juarez—Insurrection in St. Domingo.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, June 2, 1866.

From Vera Cruz we have news up to the 19th ultimo, and it is rather interesting. CORTINA has been completely defeated by OLVERA, who, leaving Matamoras during the night, marched to where CORTINA was encamped. The force of the latter was not great—about 180 or 200 men, of whom 30 were killed and 50 made prisoners. Their leader lost his watch, coat, sword and pocket-book, but still was lucky enough to escape, nearly naked, on a horse without a saddle. One of his officers, whom the Imperialist journal styles "the American fillibustero of high rank," was killed and afterward hanged.

This defeat was followed by another, in which CORTINA lost 118 men made prisoners, a rifled cannon, 50 horses and a large quantity of stores; also, over 60 of his men were killed, many being Americans.

So favorable an account is not given by the Imperialists as to the situation of Tampico, in spite of the exertions of Col. DUPIN. While he was driving the Republicans before him, and arrived at Ciudad, Victoria, GOMEZ, the successor of GARZA, managed to escape, and has appeared at twenty leagues from Tampico at the head of 500 cavalry. One of his officers penetrated to Carocol, distant six leagues from Tampico, and completely destroyed it.

According to the *Estafette*, the return of LOZADA to Tepic, and the seizure of the arms on board the *John Stephens*, has destroyed in Sinaloa the hopes of MAXIMILIAN's party.

Five political prisoners, of whom three were condemned to death and two to the chain gang for life, have had their sentences commuted into banishment to Yucatan.

MAXIMILIAN, it is said, is projecting a journey to Guadalajara. The authorities of Tuxpan and Jungapeo have acknowledged the Empire, but are full of fear of the Republican bands which abound in their neighborhood.

Teotitlan has been attacked by 400 Republicans. The place was garrisoned by 52 Austrians, who repelled the assailants with a loss of 43 men.

At Puerte Colorado an Austrian force, which was on its way from Orizaba, was roughly handled, and suffered heavy losses.

From other parts come reports of the doings of the guerrillas. In one point they destroy the telegraph, in another attack a convoy. In Michoacan 500 Liberals thought to seize the city, but were kept at bay. Col. CLINCHANT is pursuing RONDA and GARNICA. The expedition to the mountains has returned to Tehuacan, leaving some prisoners in the power of FIGUEROA.

Chihuahua is in the possession of the Republicans; how this occurred the papers of the Capital profess not to know, but mention a rumor of the defeat and death of the Imperialist-General, and that the Republicans had triumphed as far South as Santa Rosalia. They find consolation in the fact that an expedition had left Parras in order to recover Chihuahua.

The news from St. Domingo does not confirm the fall of President BAEZ, but reiterates the tidings of an insurrection. CABRAL had previously been on leave of absence in Curazao; when his nephew headed the insurrection in the Cibao, he was ordered to return home. On this action of BAEZ he grounds his rupture with the Government. LARA.

AFFAIRS IN CUBA.

Arrival of Gen. Lersundi—His Sayings and Doings.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, June 2, 1866.

At length our suspense is over. Gen. DULCE is relieved, by the arrival of his successor, from the task which latterly weighed so heavily on his broken health.

Don FRANCISCO LERSUNDI arrived on Wednesday morning in the frigate *Navas de Toloso*, and was rowed ashore in the State barge of the Admiral, by fifteen Captains of Biscayan vessels. To increase the show of respect, sixteen boats, manned by Biscayan sailors, followed in the wake, whilst a steamer having on board a band of musicians, dressed as natives of the above provinces, enlivened the scene with the peculiar airs of the mountain home of the new viceroy.

Triumphant arches were erected in the streets along which he passed, whilst from the houses were displayed the red and yellow silk tapestries in which Havana loves to flaunt when keeping holiday.

Previous to his landing he was visited by a deputation from the City Corporation, headed by Count DE CANONGO. Afterward, and without official character, Gen. DULCE paid him a visit on board, and was followed by the Admiral, the head of the Treasury, and other leading officials.

As soon as our late Captain-General had delivered up his authority, he issued an order of the day to the troops, announcing the event and complimenting them on their loyalty and discipline; but it was in the exceptional war of St. Domingo that they had proved their serenity in combat and fortitude in hardships, of which the nations of Europe cannot form an exact idea.

The volunteers also received their meed of praise for guarding the island when almost without troops of the line.

In his farewell address to the Cubans he boasts that he can say to the Queen:

"Madam, the Island of Cuba is more and more worthy of your Majesty's predilection. Its device of 'Loyal' is more brilliant every day. I have traversed difficult situations without the difficulties being perceived, thanks to their good feeling and fidelity. The honor which I received from your Majesty in confiding to me the government of so fine a province has been heightened because I have governed one of the most polished parts of your Majesty's dominions."

When formally assuming office in the hall of the Corporation, Gen. LERSUNDI made some observations expressive of his determination to govern according to the laws and with strict justice, having for his guiding star the ardent desires of the Queen, the interest and decorum of the Spanish nation, and the inviolable integrity of its provinces in a perpetual union.

Our new chief shows his sense in not going to inhabit the country residence of the "Molinos," but has at his own expense hired a residence at "Marianao." Such was the choice of his predecessor, CONCHA, and had DULCE done so there is little doubt that he would have avoided much sickness.

Thursday was the festival of "Corpus Christi;" the only religious procession in which the head authority of the island appears. It may be imagined that LERSUNDI did not fail to show that he was a true son of the Church. On the same day a dinner in his honor was given by Gen. DULCE, which compliment he returned on Friday, and to-day our late Governor will leave the island.

Gen. LERSUNDI was born in 1817, and is son of a Colonel who fought in the war of Independence. He fought in the civil war, but in 1841 was obliged to retire to France, being involved in the politics of that time. ESPARTERO's fall allowed his return to Spain, and in 1848 successful political movements made him a Major-General. Services against the insurgents procured him further promotion. He next served in the Papal Army in Italy, then returned, and in 1851 was Minister of War. He has been a member of several "Moderado" Ministries.

Who that has ever visited Havana has not heard of PANCHO MARTI, the well-known millionaire proprietor of the Tacon Theatre, where he might be seen lounging in his box, and defying all etiquette by wearing a white linen coat. Tourists, in their books, have often told his singular history and narrated his first interview with the famous Gen. TACON. He died the other day at an advanced age, and was buried with considerable pomp. LARA.

Convention of Freemasons.

The Convention of Freemasons resumed its sessions yesterday morning, the Grand Master, ROBERT HOLMES, presiding.

The report of the Grand Treasurer was received, by which it appeared that the total amount of receipts were $46,400 44; expenditures, $37,320 98; total amount of assets now in Treasurer's hands, $8,073 46.

The report of the New-York Board of Relief was also received. The amount of receipts were $5,909 20; expenditures, $5,432 57; balance, $476 63. 755 applications for relief had been favorably considered; 3 sojourning brethren been buried by the Board; 35 persons had been sent to their residences, and one old lady had been sent to "an old ladies' home."

A resolution was adopted fixing the election of officers for 10 o'clock this morning.

A memorial was presented by a Committee appointed for that purpose at a mass meeting of Masons, calling for the action of the Grand Lodge in relation to an edict of the Grand Lodge at Berlin, Prussia, by which persons who are non-Christians are prohibited from becoming Masons. The memorial was referred to a Special Committee consisting of Past Grand Master SIMONS, R. W. Bros. SINCLAIR and L. JACOBS.

A memorial was presented in behalf of Brother C. W. BRADLEY, which recited that he was a citizen of Connecticut, that while [illegible] dence in this State he [illegible] Grand Lodge of Connecticut, under a regulation which prohibits one of their citizens going out of their jurisdiction for masonic purposes, decide him to be clandestine. From this action he applies to this Grand Lodge for relief. The subject was referred to a Committee.

R. W. Bro. JOHN L. LEWIS presented a resolution calling that local legislative matters should be provided for otherwise than by being sent to the Grand Lodge, which was often unable to dispose of such business with deliberation, owing to the pressure of other important business. The subject was referred to a special Committee of five, to which the Grand Master was added.

M. W. JOSEPH EVANS reported that the Grand Lodge of Virginia had rescinded its resolution of non-intercourse with New-York Masons, and that harmonious relations now existed between the two bodies. A resolution of reciprocal congratulation was referred to the Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

The Grand Master having appointed the usual standing committees, the lodge called after

THE AFTERNOON SESSION.

After the reading of the minutes, various resolutions were offered calling for apropriations, all of which were referred to the Finance Committee. Representatives were announced and received with grand honors from the Grand Lodges of Prussia, France, Washington Territory, Cuba, Chili, New-Granada and Venezuela.

Brother GEO. W. MORGAN was appointed Grand Organist.

After discussing and referring a variety of miscellaneous matters the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment, to 10 o'clock this morning.

ONWARD MOVEMENT OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

President Schultz Takes Possession of Seguine's Point—The Police Guard Installed—Consternation Among Oystermen—Propriety of the Situation—Reporters and Oystermen in Convention—Resolution of Acquiescence, &c.

The movement on the part of the Board of Health on Tuesday night, toward the occupation of ground on Seguine's Point for a temporary resting place for healthy passengers who may arrive at our port in ships from Europe, while said ships are undergoing the process of disinfection and cleansing, was one of a very peculiar character. President SCHULTZ realized that he occupied the position of a public spirited gentleman, who, in endeavoring to establish a Health Fortification for not only the Metropolitan Health District, but for the whole country, had absolutely to meet with opposition, injunction and protestation against his performance of the duties assigned to him. He is not the man to be daunted by even such a thankless circumstance as the one referred to, hence he prepared the little but effective expedition which left Whitehall, encouraged by the cheers of the assembled crowd of New-Yorkers who had gathered to see its health-protecting arm stretch out, away down the bay, through the Narrows to Seguine's Point.

Although the weather was auspicious at the time of starting, the clouds lowered as the night advanced and shut in from mortal sight the stars which at the outset were so inspiring with hope and promise. At the same time a dense fog rose over the surface of the water, and Commodore HARTT was profoundly conscious of the great responsibility resting upon him, in regard to the safety of the metropolitan freight of human beings committed to his care by President ACTON and the Superintendent of Police at Whitehall. The Commodore behaved gallantly, and kept his craft, crew and passengers in such discipline as would do honor to the rearest of Admirals. Owing to the fog referred to, the Commodore declined to take his vessel past the upper quarantine dock. There he remained till the storm had somewhat subsided and the fog had lifted. Meantime President SCHULTZ and Sanitary Superintendent DALTON paid a visit to the residence of the Health Officer, Dr. SWINBURNE.

As soon as the fog had lifted, the Police-boat started again, stopping off the hospital-ship *Falcon* on the way down, where Mr. ROURKE, the Superintendent, received a large quantity of fresh beef, which had been sent down by Dr. SWINBURNE. The following facts were obtained from Mr. ROURKE relative to the state of health at Lower Quarantine for Tuesday, the 5th inst., one day later that the Associated Press Report:

Nineteen convalescents were transferred to the *Saratoga*. Six new cases have been received on the *Peruvian*. One of the cholera cases on board the *Portsmouth* died this morning. There have been no cases of cholera received from the *Union* since the German passengers were transferred to the *Portsmouth*.

The boat then proceeded to the United States revenue cutter *Cuyahoga*, Capt. FAUNCE, and Mr. SCHULTZ delivered a letter of instructions from Collector SMYTH. The cutter then weighed anchor, and in a few minutes was ready to follow Commodore HARTT down through the channel to within a few yards of the wharf belonging to the buildings now occupied as the quarantine for convalescents. There she came to anchor and swung around her larboard side toward the land. The police boat was tied up at the wharf, and the President of the Board of Health, Mr. SCHULTZ, stepped ashore, accompanied by Dr. DALTON, and under escort of Capt. HOLBROOK and his spirited band of police officers, proceeded to the gate of the premises previously selected, and took formal possession. The beds, bedding, commissaries, tools, &c., &c., which constituted the cargo of the police boat, were then disembarked and carefully stored in the new quarantine premises.

It is worthy of note that as the invading party approached the point, a dense volume of smoke was observed to rise from what seemed in the distance to be the buildings intended for occupation. At once it was concluded that again the ruthless destroyer had laid the incendiary torch to the place which had been selected as a harbor of safety from disease and death to those who, for the first time, are coming hither to become part and parcel of the American people. As the boat came nearer to the land, every policeman was ordered to fall aft out of sight, an order which was obeyed with an alacrity which only our well-disciplined Metropolitan Police can exercise as well away from as at home. Soon it was discovered that the vile misfortune which had been suspected was only born of the axiom that "Where there is so much smoke there must be some fire." There was, doubtless, some fire, but it was constituted of a few harmless lumps of wood and coal, which some persons, probably anxious watchers, had lighted during the night. The quarantine premises were safe.

The buildings to be occupied under the auspices of the Board of Health were formerly occupied as a candle factory, and are the property of Mr. JOHNSTON, who, finding that the Board of Health was determined to capture the place in the name of the State, politely acquiesced, believing it to be the best and cheapest plan to accept an offered price, and avoid the afterclap of law "to recover" damages, and the risk of getting considerably less than satisfaction. While the Health Commission did perfectly right, Mr. JOHNSTON behaved wisely, and he will have the thanks of his neighbors and all true friends of public health.

Dr. SWINBURNE still insists that Coney Island is the best possible spot for the quarantine purpose, which is now to be subserved at Seguine's Point.

The oystermen at Seguine's Point are very ill pleased at the uninvited visit of the Metropolitan Police yesterday morning. They recklessly charge that the Police will be so absorbed in watching the buildings that they will not lend a hand to prevent their oyster sloops from getting adrift. They are afraid that the pestilence will infect the oysters, and the City people will refuse to buy them at any price. Altogether, the oystermen are of the opinion that the health and lives of the vast population of New-York, Brooklyn, Staten Island, and even Coney Island, its approaches, and places to be seen from it by the fluttering eagles of misguided fancy, are of much less importance to the world generally than the fact that they ought not to be interfered with in their oyster business. They would rather have a candle factory, or a chemical laboratory for the trying of the carcases of defunct steeds, and have their oysters for the New-York market fed upon therefuse, than have a quarantine station—a city of refuge to which healthy persons may flee for safety from the threats of the wasting pestilence.

The discussion which took place between the reporters who accompanied Mr. SCHULTZ's expedition yesterday, and a convention of fishermen on the bridge over the creek which divides Seguine's Point from somewhere else, was an interesting affair. Intellects were measured, and Saxon bountifully plied by one side because they could not help it, and by the other side from motives of accommodation to the circumstances of the case. "Public welfare" was a favorite expression which seemed to flow frequently and involuntarily from the lips of one of the itinerant scribes—a phrase which the accomplished fisherman for oysters could not comprehend in presence of the outrage that dead persons were buried on the land belonging to the Empire State of New-York. One oysterman, more sage than the remainder, observed that he would prefer having Staten Island—meaning that patch of land on the other side of the bridge, which will hereafter and forever more be known as Convention Bridge—annexed to New-Jersey, where there is no "public welfare." The reporters, all of whom might make approved oystermen if they had a chance, which they did not have, got the worst of the argument and had to leave, the holders of "Convention Bridge" suspecting that they had just escaped narrowly and wisely from the fangs of a trio of detectives. A philosophical oysterman reminded the scribes, as they were retiring from the Convention, that it was a supposable case that it might possibly be best not to provoke any prescription pills from Uncle Sam's drug-store to which he pointed, meaning the *Cuyahoga*. The following resolution was subsequently adopted by the Convention on the bridge:

Resolved, That these 'ere fellows don't know much, and that oysters is better than police and quarantine, and that in the sound and sober opinion of the Convention the old *Cuyahoga* should be called scaranteen instead of quarantine.

The chosen location of the quarantine for convalescents is an excellent one. Within one thousand feet of the buildings is a well 15 feet in diameter, and capable of yielding at an average about 5,500 gallons a day, and it is easily got to the premises by means of a steam-pump. In other respects the location is a healthy one, although there is a prospect that Coney Island will receive an early-in-the-morning visit of the same kind before long. The requirements of the public health will determine how soon Coney Island will be adopted as an hospitable resting-place for the stranger that is approaching our gates.

If the people could witness the sad spectacle of a steamship at anchor, the yellow flag, significant of sickness, floating at the topmast, and the national emblem of the ship hanging over the quarter, indicative of "immediate relief wanted," and seven hundred persons crowded upon the hurricane deck, feasting their longing eyes with every vessel that passes toward the City, and still hoping that they may escape before they too are entrapped by the remorseless infection, perhaps there would be fewer gingerbread and selfish clamorings against the Board of Health having the facilities to alleviate suffering which a civilized community ought to be anxious to afford rather than to withhold. The false philanthropy which exults in the shout of "wolf! wolf!" when [illegible] threatened, are the every [illegible] health which the Metropolitan [illegible] as a nuisance. [illegible] the Board of Health, and the Board of [illegible] has been enabled to extend hospitable [illegible] and safe accommodations for those who [illegible] a home on this side of the ocean.

THE TURF.

The Paterson Race Meeting—Second Day—The Steeple Chase—An Immense Attendance and Splendid Racing.

Yesterday was the second day of the Paterson Spring race meeting, and the interest and excitement attached to the great event of the day's sport—the steeple chase—attracted the largest attendance ever seen on a race-course in America. Last Fall the resources of the Erie Railroad Company, vast as they undoubtedly are, were taxed to their utmost capacity to supply means of transit accommodation to the thousands who were anxious to witness the newly-introduced sport of steeple-chasing on the American turf, and it was estimated that between twelve and fifteen thousand persons were on the course. Yesterday the number of visitors was far larger than on the previous occasion, the officials of the Railroad Company stating that they conveyed over a thousand more passengers than they did last October, while those who patronized the road more than doubled the number of those who preferred this mode of reaching the Course on that occasion. At the most moderate calculation, the occupants of the various stands and inclosures yesterday must have been at least 12,000 persons, and the large proportion of the fair sex on the stands especially reserved for their accommodation evinces the interest felt by the ladies in the exciting sports of the turf. The management was complete and admirable in every point, even to the minutest detail, and had the railroad authorities run the special trains with their usual punctuality, there would have been nothing to complain of. As it was, to the immense demand on their resources may be attributed the delay which took place in the dispatch of trains. The executive, however, considerably delayed the commencement of the sport until all the visitors were comfortably accommodated on their arrival. The day, which at first looked gloomy and threatening, cleared off, the sun came out bright and cheering, and the weather was all that could have been desired. The track was somewhat heavy, as was expected, after the previous heavy rains, still the going was much better than on the day before.

The first race was the steeple-chase, universally regarded as the most interesting event of the day. For this there were four entries: DENIS REEDY's b. h. *Zigzag*, 161 pounds; Mr. PEPPER's ch. m. *Nannie Craddock*, 161 pounds; Mr. TIERNEY's b. h. *Roscoe*, 147 pounds, and Mr. WOOD's br. h. *Gen. Williams*, 140 pounds. *Zigzag* and *Nannie Craddock* are old opponents, having met on this track repeatedly, in the steeple-chases and hurdle races, with varing success. *Roscoe* is a new *débutant* in the leaping line, and *Gen. Williams* was a dark horse from Halifax, about whom little or nothing was known. The following prices brought in the pool sales shows the relative estimation in which the chances of the competitors were held by the turf cognoscenti: *Zigzag* sold for $150; *Nannie Craddock*, $66; *General Williams*, $50; and *Roscoe*, $20. The general betting was even for *Zigzag* against the field, the latter having the call. DENIS REEDY was sick and unable to ride his own horse *Zigzag*, ARCHY FISHER taking his place; PEPPER rode *Nannie Craddock*, and TIERNAY *Roscoe*.

THE RACE.

Nannie Craddock was first off, and cleared the hurdle just above the first stand, with *Zigzag* second, *Roscoe* third, and *Williams* last. At the second leap, a stone wall on the first quarter, *Nannie* still held the lead, *Roscoe* full of running, being second, having passed *Zigzag* and *Gen. Williams*, refusing the leap, failing a long way behind. The third jump was a sunk fence, and *Nannie* and *Roscoe* took it close together, the favorite fully twenty lengths behind. *Roscoe* kept well up with the chestnut mare in the next two leaps, there not being a length between them. At the double-rail fence on the home stretch *Nannie* was two lengths ahead of *Roscoe*, and they both cleared the water jump and hurdle in front of the grand stand in magnificent style amid the universal applause and admiration of the excited lookers-on; *Zigzag* some lengths behind also leaping it finely. At the sunk fence on the far side the rider of *Roscoe* came to grief, but was quickly in the saddle again, although not until *Zigzag* had passed him in hot pursuit of *Nannie Craddock*, who held a lead of ten lengths, which she speedily increased to twenty. Coming to the water jump the second time, the mare took it beautifully thenty lengths before *Zigzag*, whose rider fell off as he cleared it, but retaining his hold of his horse quickly remounted; but *Nannie* had by this time obtained a lead of over 100 yards. The interest of the race was now comparatively over, for the mare carried on the running with a commanding lead, and although *Zigzag* on the last half mile made a most determined effort to reach her, he was unable to do so, and *Nannie Craddock*, amid loud cheering, took the last leap on the homestretch in beautiful style, and came home a winner of the steeple chase the third time in succession by twenty lengths, *Zigzag* second, *Gen. Williams*, who had persevered in a hopeless stern chase, third; *Roscoe*, who fell at the last hurdle, pulling up. Time, 8:18¼.

The Underwood Gift of $200, mile dash, for all ages, followed, and six horses started for it. These were *Throgsneck, Jr.*, *Luther*, *Warbershaw*, *Dot*, *Mohican Colt* and *Knight of St. George* filly. This was a heavy betting race, Dr. UNDERWOOD, the eloquent pool auctioneer, doing a very large business. *Throgsneck* and the *Knight of St. George* filly sold for $505 each; *Luther* $250, and *Dot*, *Mohican* and *Warbershaw* combined, $100.

The race admits of little description. *Throgsneck* took the lead from the tap of the drum, made the running throughout, with the filly lying next, *Dot* third, *Luther* fourth, *Mohican* fifth, and *Warbashaw* last, and in those positions they passed the score, *Throgsneck* winning by two lengths in 1:50½.

The next event was a three-mile dash, with *Kentucky*, *Lady Dan Bryant* and *Nannie Butler* entered. The betting was $100 to $10 on *Kentucky*, and even money between the other two. *Kentucky* made the running throughout, (*Lady Dan* folking with Gilpatrick on the first mile, and being pulled up,) and he won, pulling double all the way, by three lengths; *Nannie Butler* second. The first mile was run in 1:52, the two miles in 3:52, and the three miles in 6:04½.

A selling race of $300, mile and a quarter dash, concluded the day's sport. The starters were *Throgsneck, Jr.*, (the winner of the Underwood Gift,) *Buchauldas*, *Aldebaran*, *Silkstone* and *Arlington*, gelding dam *Lucy Hazall*. *Throgsneck* was backed against the field, but in the pools *Buchauldas* became a hot favorite, bringing, in one sold just before the race, $1,200; *Throgsneck*, $1,535; *Aldebaran*, $515; and the other two together, $90. As in the previous race, *Throgsneck, Jr.*, won it from end to end, the Arlington colt running second throughout, *Buchauldas* third, and *Aldebaran*, who got off badly, but made up his lost ground at the finish surprisingly, fourth. Time 2:21.

To-morrow the hurdle race will be the great source of attraction, there being six horses entered, viz., *Zigzag*, *Nannie Craddock*, *Gen. Williams*, *Roscoe*, *Fanny Bradley* and *Nightlock*. For the three-mile heat race, *Kentucky* and *Richmond* meet. The sequel stakes for three-year olds, a two-mile dash, has fourteen entries, and the half-mile dash for two-year olds, twelve. In addition, there is a consolation purse for beaten horses mile and a quarter dash, with six entries. This is the last day of the meeting, and the sport cannot be surpassed in interest and excitement.

STEEPLE-CHASE.

A Handicap for all ages, of $750. About three miles, two of which will be over a "fair hunting country," with twenty-seven jumps; entrance money to go to second horse.

Mr. Pepper enters Nannie Craddock, 161 lbs...... 1
Dennis Ready enters Zigzag, 161 lbs........ 2
Mr. Woods enters General Williams, 140 lbs....... 3
Mr. Tierney enters Roscoe, 147 lbs........ 4
Time—8.18½.

SECOND RACE.

The Underwood Gift of $200, for all ages; one-mile dash; entrance money to go to second horse.

F. Morris enters g. c Throgsneck, Jr., 5 years old, by imp. Eclipse, dam Fidelity........ 1
Zeb. Ward enters b. f., 4 years old, by imp. Knight St. George, dam by Albion........ 2
M. H. Sanford enters b. f. Dot, 3 years old, by Mad Anthony, dam Laura White........ 3
J. W. Weldon enters b. c. Luther, 4 years old, by Lexington, dam Belle Lewis........ 4
D. McDaniels enters ch. c., 4 years old, by Mohican, dam by Boston........ 5
Time—1:50.

THIRD RACE.

Premium of $500 for all ages; three mile dash; entrance money to go to second horse.

J. Hunter enters b. h. Kentucky, 5 years old, by Lexington, dam Magnolia........ 1
M. H. Sanford enters b. m. Nannie Butler, 5 years old, by Lexington, dam Tokay........ 2
E. V. Snedicor enters b. m. Lady Dan Bryant, 4 years old, by Lexington, dam Fanny G........ 3
Time—6:04½.

FOURTH RACE.

Selling race of $300 for all ages, one and a quarter mile dash. Horses entered to be sold for $1,500 (no entries for a higher price) to carry their proper weights; those entered to be sold for $1,000, allowed 7 lbs.; if for $600, 14 lbs.; if for $300, 21 lbs. The winner to be sold at auction immediately after the race. All over the price named in the entry to go to the Society. The owner to retain his horse if he should not bring the price named in the entry. No penalties for other races won. Entrance money to go to second horse.

F. Morris enters b. c. Throgsneck, Jr., 5 years old, by imp. Eclipse, dam Fidelity. To be sold for $1,000. Carry 107 lbs........ 1
D. McDaniels enters ch. g., 5 years old, by Arlington, dam Lucy Hazall. $600. 97 lbs........ 2
Zeb Ward, Ky., enters b. c. Bauchauldas, 4 years old, by Lexington, dam Lucy Fowler. To be sold for $600. Carry 90 lbs........ 3
J. Watson enters ch. g. Aldebaran, 6 years old, by Commodore, dam Nannie Lewis. $600. 104 lbs. 4
P. C. Bush enters b. f. Silkstone, 4 years old, by imp. Lapidist. To be sold for $600. Carry 87 lbs. 5
Time—2:21.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

GRAND MASONIC MEETING.—The large hall of the Cooper Institute was well filled yesterday evening, in spite of the untimely thunder-shower, with the members of the Masonic Fraternity, their families and friends. The object of the meeting was to inaugurate the Fair in aid of the Ball and Asylum Fund, to be held shortly, Grand Master ROBERT HOLMES occupied the chair. The programme of the evening began with the "Grand Lodge Ode," in which the solos were given by Bro. J. B. THOMAS, and the choruses by the members of St. Cecilia Lodge. The singing of the ode was followed by prayer by the Reverend Grand Chaplain. An address was then delivered by Brother JNO. W. SIMONS, setting forth the value of the institution for whose aid the fair was about to be established, and appealing eloquently to the charitable in its behalf. The address of Mr. SIMONS was followed by a cavatina by [illegible], and songs and serenades from Brothers THOMAS and SIMPSON, with further contributions from the sweet-voiced lady before named. Further addresses of like tenor were delivered, the programme closing with the singing of the doxology, in which the audience joined.

CUSTOM-HOUSE MATTERS.—The official list of removals and appointments at the Custom-house, which we have already published unofficially, was sent to Washington for the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. SMYTHE moves quietly along without losing flesh or making many enemies. The great BROWN, who holds the handle of the door which opens into the "awful presence" is apparently disposed to "run the machine" according to the Buckeye principle of a fair measure well shaken up, and it is hardly necessary to add that the Secretary there, as elsewhere, has a very long ear in the water. The dissatisfaction which exists in some quarters is very natural, and is incident to the incoming of any administration.

STREET OBSTRUCTIONS.—At the corner of Broadway and Chambers-street some one has been allowed to fence in about 100 square feet of the sidewalk for the exhibition of a stone-cutting machine. Ladies and others passing along the sidewalk are compelled to turn out into the muddy street and to run the risk of being crushed by the numerous vehicles which pass this point. Neither the police nor any other officials appear to notice this gross violation of the City Ordinances. In the Act creating the Board of Health there appears to be one, if not more sections, which would enable the Board to cause the immediate removal of such obstructions and the arrest of the party who caused them to be placed in the street.

FIRE IN FIFTY-SECOND-STREET—ARREST FOR ALLEGED ARSON.—Yesterday morning Officer OATES, of the Twenty-second Precinct, discovered a fire on top floor of the premises of BERNHARD SCHMIDT in Fifty-second-street, west of Eleventh-avenue, which was making rapid headway, but was extinguished by the tenants with a few pails of water. Damage $500. Suspicion pointing to Mr. SCHMIDT as having set the premises on fire with a view of recovering a policy from the Manhattan Insurance Company, where he was insured for $2,500, the Fire Marshal caused his arrest. SCHMIDT, it is charged, took a trunk down stairs before he gave the alarm of fire. Further evidence will be taken at the Tenth District Court, whether the accused will be discharged.

DIED OF HIS INJURIES.—Coroner GIVEN yesterday held an inquest on the body of ALFRED GENSHOM, who died from the effect of injuries received on the evening of June 1, in consequence of an explosion which occurred in the varnish factory of Messrs. DURYEE & COOK, in One Hundred and Sixth-street. The deceased was engineer in the factory. He was 20 years of age, and lived in Harlem. The jury rendered a verdict of death from accidental burning. A colored man, it will be remembered, was burned to death in the building, and Mr. COOK, one of the proprietors, is not expected to recover from the injuries he received on that occasion.

PICNIC IN AID OF MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL.—The Independents' Social Club will hold their annual picnic on Thursday, June 21, at Lion Park, One Hundred and Tenth-street and Eighth-avenue. The proceeds are to be devoted to the assistance of the Mount Sinai Hospital, Twenty-eighth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX has the Latest Styles of Hats and Caps at his establishment, No. 212 Broadway. As for the elegance of his styles and the quality of his materials his name is a sufficent guarantee to any citizen.

[Advertisement.]

Turkish Baths, No. 13 Laight-st., are again open to the public, enlarged and improved. Hours—Gents, 6 to 8 A. M., 1 to 9 P. M. Ladies, 10 to 12 A. M. Sundays—Gents, 6 to 12 A. M.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Missouri, from Savannah—J. H. Bartlett, R. S. Dillon, Commodore Tatnall and family, Mrs. Anderson and child, Mrs. A. M. Wing, W. A. Powelson, A. S. Green, H. F. Dutton and wife, S. W. Gordon, D. Owen, C. M. Kinsel and wife, P. McCombre, J. Stubbs, E. A. Kendall, Mr. Powell, Miss Cler, Mrs. Shrech, Mrs. Studon, Mrs. R. G. Clark, 3 children and servant, Dr. Pleasants, Capt. J. D. Johnson, W. Williams, Mrs. W. H. Spencer and 2 children, J. C. Douglass, G. F. Byrnes, W. Houston, Miss Kate Redmond, Mrs. A. B. Granger, Mrs. Parker, Mrs. J. Sullivan, C. Saville, C. F. Burdick, Capt. R. Merrill, Capt. Grey, S. A. Hatfield and wife, Mrs. D. Thomas, Mrs. S. E. B. Jones, W. H. Stark and wife, Miss A. R. Stark, Miss E. Speed, W. Lucas, Gen. J. M. Brannan and servant, Jas. Manning and wife, T. Nevins and wife, E. C. Thompson, D. M. Bennett, J. Hapner, D. Sweeny, D. T. Thomas, F. D. Cordes, Bishop D. E. Payne, African Church; J. F. Sirson, B. Hoffman, L. Portlange, R. Grum, O. S. Haynes, W. Higgins, C. Allen, R. A. Allen, H. F. Greenwood, A. D. Smith, wife and child, Mrs. Merritt and 2 children, Miss Tooke, T. Libbey, J. M. Thompson, W. Glaser, W. C. Jones, M. B. Shafford, J. Swan and lady, H. Campbell, T. Knight, R. H. McIlvaine, G. W. Fairfield, S. E. Hall, R. B. Monroe, C. W. Tobey, J. Neal, J. Mark, J. Baldwin, Miss M. Coffer, C. B. Granger, C. Woodford, and 20 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 29 | Sun sets...... 7 28 | Moon rises... 12 49

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 2 26 | Gov. Island. 3 15 | Hell Gate.... 4 37

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, June 6.

Cleared.

Steamships City of Cork, (Br.,) Bridgeman, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Bellona, (Br.,) Dixon, London, Howland & Aspinwall.

Brig Express, (Br.,) Mumford, Cork or Falmouth, for orders, G. F. Bulley.

Schooners J. N. Seymour, Norton, Providence, Rackett, Tooker & Taylor; Franklin, Smith, Wareham; Bellona, Baldwin, East Haven; Clyde, (Br.,) Mundy, Granville, N. S., Brett, Son & Co.; E. G. Sawyer, Keen, Portland, Simpson & Clapp; S. T. Baker, Brewster, Beaufort, Tooker & Holmes.

Sloop Odd Fellow, Dyer, Newport, R. H. Kissemer.

Arrived.

Steamship Morro Castle, Adams, Havana June 2, at 1 P. M., with mdse. and 106 passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamship Carolina, (Br.,) Wyllie, Liverpool May 19, with mdse. and 263 passengers to Tapscott Bros. & Co. June 4, off George's Shoals, passed a large four-masted steamship, bound W.

Steamship Monterey, Whitman, New-Orleans May 26, with mdse. and passengers James A. Raynor.

Steamship Missouri, Loveland, Savannah 64 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Garrison & Allen.

Ship Alexander Gibsone, (Pruss.,) Mews, Newcastle 78 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Had strong westerly winds fore part of passage.

Ship Belloe Jurno, (Span.,) Soler, Havana 12 ds., in ballast to Rivera, Cardoza & Co.

Ship Orient, Hill, Liverpool April 28, with mdse. and 767 passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. May 13, John Mourhill, a passenger, jumped overboard and was drowned. Has been 12 ds. W. of Sable Island, with light wind and fog.

Ship Albion, (Br.,) Moncrieff, Matanzas 10 ds., with sugar to Simon de Visser & Co.

Ship City of Montreal, Daggett, Glasgow 40 ds., with mdse. to Thomas Dunham.

Ship H. L. Richardson, Mills, Liverpool May 1, with mdse. and 50 passengers to master.

Ship May Queen, (Meckl.,) Mundt, Cardiff 38 ds., with coal to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Ship Bello Inaiv, (Span.,) Boniface, Havana 11 ds., in ballast to Rivera, Cardoza & Co.

Ship Whimbledon, (of Quebec,) Dunn, Liverpool, April 1, via Queenstown 22d, with mdse. to Burgess & Goddard.

Ship Anglo Saxon, (Br., of London,) Plummer, Foo Chow Foo, with teas to Everett & Co.

Ship Prinz Albert, (Ham.,) Pump, Hamburg 32 ds., with mdse. and 309 passengers to R. M. Sloman & Edye. Four children died, one born.

Bark Gilder, (Norw.,) ——, Bordeaux 45 ds., with wine to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Eagle, Wilkinson, Liverpool 32 ds., with salt to master.

Bark Sam Shephard, Frisby, Cienfuegos 18 ds., with sugar to J. E. Ward & Co.

Bark Mary, (of Maitland, N. S.,) Havana 16 ds., with sugar to J. E. Whitney & Co.

Bark Magdalena, Searle, Aspinwall 26 ds., with rubber, &c., to J. E. Joy.

Bark H. D. Brookman, Mahony, Havre 52 ds., with mdse. and 186 passengers to H. D. & J. U. Brookman.

Bark Malaga, (Meckl.,) Brodherring, Cette 91 ds., with wine to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Daretta, (Brem.,) Schurken, Rotterdam, 32 ds., with mdse. and 73 passengers to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Had four deaths. May 27, lat. 42 57, lon. 59 33, spoke Hamburg ship Elizabeth, Ribbe, from Hamburg for N. York, 31 days out.

Bark Volanta di Deo, (Ital.,) Olivari, Catania Feb. 27, with sulphur and rags to order.

Bark Annie, (of Newcastle, Me.,) Chase, Havana, 11 ds., with sugar to Walsh & Carver.

Bark Auguste, (Prus.,) Wendt, Tarragona, (Spain,) Feb. 26, and Gibraltar 58 ds., with almonds and wine to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Professor Baum, (Prus.,) Schwarz, Hamburg, 84 ds., with mdse. to order.

Bark Orgo, (Brem.,) Claussen, Trinidad, 26 ds., with sugar to Oelrichs & Co.

Bark Laura, (Prus.,) Blanck, Antwerp 45 ds., with mdse. and 127 passengers to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Four children died on the passage; one born.

Bark Nereid, (Br.,) Morgan, Matanzas 11 ds., with sugar to Geo. F. Bulley.

Bark Margherita C., (Ital.,) Scarpate, Newport, Eng., 55 ds., with railroad iron to F. Berthoud & Co.

Bark Ninevah, (of Thomaston,) Stackpole, Havre 39 ds., with mdse. to Boyd & Hincken. Has had heavy westerly gales; split sails, &c.

Bark J. F. Pust, (Meckl.,) Voss, Trieste 86 ds., with currants and rags to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Nymphe, (Dutch,) Rabe, Rio Janeiro 34 ds., with coffee to Aymar & Co.

Brig Renshaw, (of Bangor,) Smith, Barbados 20 ds., with sugar and molasses to J. E. Ward & Co.

Brig Fortuna, (Port.,) Bordon, Oporto 44 ds., with wine, cork, &c., to Hagemeyer & Brun.

Brig B. Inganac, Gray, Miragoane 15 ds., with coffee and logwood to R. Murray, Jr.

Brig Martha, Hudson, Messina, April 3, with fruit and brimstone to Chamberlain, Phelps & Co. Passed Gibraltar April 19. May 28, lat. 36 30, lon. 63 40, James Evans, of N. York, a seaman, fell from the topsail yard, overboard and was lost. June 5, lat. 38 40, lon. 72 24, spoke British schr. Garibaldi, from N. York for Nassau.

Brig Frederica, (Old.,) Hestar, Bahia, (Hon.,) 46 ds., with rosewood to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Lilly, (Br.,) Evans, Sunderland, 71 ds., with coal to Meyers & Co. May 1, lat. 43 26, lon. 42 51, John McCalla, of Ireland, fell from the forotopgallant yard overboard and was lost.

Brig St. Vincent, (Br.,) Gwion, Cow Bay, 16 ds., with coal to B. F. Small & Co.

Brig Willebold, (Prus.,) Nutzell, Hamburg, 60 ds., with mdse. to master.

Brig Arbutus, (Br.,) Knowlton, Cardiff, 60 ds., with railway iron to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Agnes, (Pruss.,) Hagestein, London 70 ds., with chalk to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Chieftain, (of Halifax,) Conrad, Aquadilla, P. R., 12 ds., with sugar and molasses to D. Starr, Son & Co.

Brig Palma, (Brazil,) Roque, Buenos Ayres 82 ds., with hides, &c., to H. B. Swift & Co.

Brig Water Lily, (of St. John, N. B.,) Farnsworth, Cardenas 9 ds., with sugar to C. C. Duncan & Co.

Brig San Francisco, (Ital.,) Yaccarino, Trieste 160 ds., with mdse. to order.

Brig Martha, (Br.,) Ganion, Glace Bay 19 ds., with coal to B. F. Small & Co.

Brig Charles Heath, Wyman, Darien 8 ds., with timber to S. W. Lowden.

Brig Susannah Knapp, (Br., of Newport,) Morton, Rio Grande de Sul 69 ds., with hides, &c., to John Beuto.

Brig Marco Polo, (of Walton, N. S.,) Roberts, Messina 60 ds., with fruit to [illegible] & Co.

Brig Alpine, (of St. Andrew's, N. B.,) Killman, Montevideo [illegible] ds., with hides and wool to master. The bark [illegible] sailed same day for New-York.

Brig Sarah M. Newhall, (of Digby, N. S.,) Payson, Port-au-Platt 12 ds., with mahogany to O. J. Eggers. Left no vessels.

Brig [illegible], (Br.,) Jordan, Bahamas May 1, with nuts and hides to [illegible] & Co. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Milo, (of Halifax, N. S.,) Keilin, Naguabo, P. R., 20 ds., with molasses to Castanos & St. Anna.

Brig Johanna, (Dutch,) Hendriks, Loewen, Rio Grande 80 ds., with hides and wool to Geo. Moke.

Brig J. D. Lincoln, (of Brunswick,) Merryman, Cienfuegos 18 ds., with sugar to master.

Schr. Julia E. Pratt, Brown, Jacksonville, with cotton and naval stores to Dibble & Worth.

Schr. Messenger, Hills, Elizabethport, for Glastenbury, Conn.

Schr. Willie Lee, Nash, Rockland, with lime to W. S. Brown.

Schr. John Atwood, Galleshaw, Jacmel 16 ds., with cotton to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Nellie Tarbox, Pendleton, Mobile 16 ds., with cotton to master.

Schr. S. J. Waring, Smith, Cienfuegos 25 ds., with sugar to Jonas Smith. May 31, lat. 31 18, lon. 71 54, Herbert Latham, of London, aged 18, fell overboard, and was lost.

Schr. Tigris, (of Windsor,) Lockhart, Curacoa 15 ds., with fustic to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Clinton, (of Eastport,) Holmes, Port-au-Prince 14 ds., with logwood, &c., to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Eothen, Girrity, St. Augustine, Fla., 10 ds., with mahogany to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. Wm. Hunter, Harksen, Trinidad, 16 ds., with molasses to Murray, Ferris & Co. Sld. in company with brig Medora, for N. York.

Schr. Robert Palmer, (of Mystic,) Welton, Apalachicola 19 ds., with cotton and cedar to master.

Schr. E. C. Howard, Nickerson, Cienfuegos 15 ds., with sugar, &c., to C. Nickerson & Co.

Schr. O. M. Pettit, Clark, Philadelphia, for Portsmouth, N. H.

Schr. R. W. Godfrey, Young, Wilmington, N. C., 5 ds., naval stores to master.

Schr. E. H. Furbur, Cobb, New-Orleans 18 ds., with flour to master.

Schr. J. M. Maitland, Horton, Cedar Keys, Fla., with wood to master.

Schr. Arlington, Halsey, Charleston 6 ds., with timber to master.

Schr. Frank, Farrar, Key West 12 ds., with old iron, &c., to master.

Schr. Barbary, (Br.,) Blambhye, Glace Bay, 14 ds., with coal to B. F. Small & Co.

Schr. Addie E. Barnes, (of New-Haven,) Farren, Matanzas 8 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall.

Schr. Memento, Collins, Virginia.

Schr. Sarah Purves, Jones, Georgetown, with coal.

Schr. M. E. Hearn, Errickson, Virginia.

Schr. C. & M. Holmes, Crowley, Virginia.

Schr. B. Cook, Lee, Virginia.

Schr. D. S. Miller, Clayton, Virginia.

Schr. D. Hastings, Tilton, Virginia.

Schr. M. A. Ivins, Bodine, Virginia.

Schr. Tunis Depew, Cropper, Virginia.

Schr. Hattie Low, Warner, Virginia.

Schr. John Curtin, Jr., Williams, Virginia.

Schr. A. Jennings, Jennings, Virginia.

Schr. Quickstep, Davis, Georgetown.

Schr. L. A. Baylis, Ellis, Georgetown.

Schr. Mary S. Tibbets, Lathrop, Georgetown.

Schr. J. E. Daly, ——, Boston.

Schr. Treasure, Palmer, Elizabethport, for Taunton.

Schr. Phenix, Handley, Elizabethport, for Portland.

Schr. Chief, Champlin, Elizabethport, for Norwich.

Schr. Reaper, Devall, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Mary Ann, Bryan, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Nelson Harvey, Burse, Philadelphia, for Boston.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 6—Below, bark Beaufort, from Algoa Bay.

Spoken, &c.

Chief—bark, of Boston, strg. E., May 18, lat. 46, lon. 37 50.

Carroria—brig, hence for Turks Island, 11 ds. out, May 26, lat. 23, lon. 70.

Eagle—bark, from Sagua for Philadelphia, May 30, lat. 32 26, lon. 78.

Robert Mowe—brig, hence for Demerara, June 1, lat. 36 30, lon. 70 15.

Rebecca Lane—schr., hence for Curacoa, May 23, lat. 16 28, lon. 17 14.

Foreign Ports.

At Curacoa, May 22, brigs Emma Dean, for New-York, ldg.; Mary Ann, for Liverpool, do.; Columbus, for Holland, do.; Eurus, for Ponce, P. R., in 5 days.

At Port-au-Prince, May 23, brig Henry & Louisa, Potter, for New-York May 26; schr. John Northrop, Davison, do. 10 days; brig Elsey Carey, for Boston 10 days.

At Cienfuegos, May 19, schr. Fannie E. Bailey, for Portland in 3 days.

[PER AFRICA.]

Arr. from New-York, Yarra Yarra, at Portsmouth; Svea, at Grangemouth; Gestemunde, at Bremen.

Arr. from Boston, Bosphorus, at Liverpool.

Arr. from New-York, May 22, Johann, at Bremen; 28d, Nicola Despot, at Kingstown.

Arr. from New-Orleans, 23d, Hero, at Bremen.

Sld. for New-York, 23d, Kenilworth, from Hamburg.

MEM.—About 300 bales of cotton on quay, ex. J. L. Bogart, from Apalachicola, was damaged by fire at Liverpool.

THE

GALAXY.

Fourth Number now Ready.

PRICE 25 CENTS.

CONTENTS FOR JUNE 15.

Archie Lovell.
(With an Illustration.)
By Mrs. Edwards.

In Absence.
By Phœbe Cary.

The Disappointed Sister.
By J. A. Church.

A Day of Days.
By Henry James, Jr.
(With illustrations.)

The Spectroscope.
By Henry Draper, M. D.

The Art of Dining, No. III.
By Pierre Blot.

Paul Gustave Dore.
(With a Portrait of the Artist.)
By Stillman S. Conant.

The Mother's Prayer.
By Theodore Tilton.

Roman Women of Fashion.
By H. Malan.

The Claverings.
By Anthony Trollope.

The Skeleton in the Closet.
By J. Thomas Darragh, (late C. C. S.)

Day and Night.
By Bayard Taylor.

Nebulæ.
By the Editor.

The Fancy Ball.
By Sarah M. B. Piatt.

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1st.—The Ball of the Foot.
2d.—The Low Instep.
3d.—The High Instep.
4th.—The Heel.
5th.—The Ancle.
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ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

OFFICIAL DRAWING OF MAY 26, 1866.

No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.
25	200	5887	400	12004	500	18006	200	24683	50
65	200	5809	200	12042	400	18069	500	24694	20
135	200	5983	200	12066	200	18077	500	24701	20
239	400	6163	500	12068	25000	18218	400	25116	50
310	200	6171	200	12114	400	18294	400	25195	20
350	400	6226	400	12133	400	18376	500	25309	50
524	200	6280	500	12176	200	18420	200	25319	50
630	1000	6368	200	12188	400	18455	200	25403	40
678	200	6383	400	12229	500	18611	400	25602	20
887	400	6448	200	12273	200	18707	500	25669	50
1021	500	6592	400	12280	500	19034	400	25769	400
1128	200	6593	400	12323	200	19047	400	25868	400
1238	200	6739	400	12443	500	19308	200	26005	200
1300	200	6968	500	12474	200	19375	200	26006	400
1341	200	7053	500	12484	1000	19417	200	26218	500
1416	400	7068	1000	12696	400	19422	200	26268	400
1426	500	7124	200	12777	400	19461	200	26272	400
1438	200	7180	400	12849	400	19606	200	26336	500
1443	400	7253	400	13015	200	20004	200	26544	20
1481	400	7255	50000	13155	200	20200	500	26617	20
1488	500	7314	200	13283	200	20205	500	26651	20
1500	200	7542	200	13423	400	20255	200	26667	40
1598	200	7744	200	13744	400	20315	400	26760	20
1721	500	7747	200	13856	400	20376	400	26846	20
1754	1000	7755	400	13870	1000	20391	500	26800	40
1796	1000	7886	200	13903	400	20502	1000	26920	100
1877	200	7890	200	13928	1000	20613	200	2-996	50
2068	200	7961	200	13970	400	20663	500	27045	40
2082	500	8031	400	14173	500	20965	400	27067	40
2154	400	8028	400	14197	500	21000	200	27129	20
2332	1000	8129	200	14245	400	21025	200	27163	20
2001	500	8233	400	14269	400	21097	500	27184	50
2850	500	8321	500	14406	200	21211	400	27241	40
2703	200	8334	200	14428	400	21302	400	27309	400
2826	400	8418	200	14567	200	21316	400	27420	500
2848	200	8628	400	14617	400	21349	500	27427	400
2997	200	8653	200	14738	400	21422	500	27453	200
3040	200	8792	500	14797	200	21477	400	27611	200
3044	200	8796	200	14809	500	21623	400	27616	200
3064	500	8831	400	14872	400	21635	200	27660	400
3091	200	8845	200	15013	400	21688	200	27798	200
3131	400	8860	200	15028	200	21865	200	27817	20
3167	400	8969	400	15159	400	22146	200	27849	200
3189	200	9035	1000	15170	200	22179	200	27850	200
3218	1000	9048	200	15248	500	22183	200	27933	400
3291	500	9222	200	15402	200	22325	500	28009	200
3317	400	9283	200	15425	1000	22377	400	28082	400
3335	200	9383	200	15474	400	22455	200	28092	400
3705	1000	9434	1000	15640	500	22504	200	28264	1000
3706	1000	9457	400	15697	400	22581	1000	28318	200
3752	500	9510	200	15955	200	22759	200	28381	400
3790	200	9522	400	15971	200	22929	5000	28394	200
3829	200	9668	200	16059	400	23132	1000	28514	400
3961	400	9754	1000	16072	400	23232	200	28792	200
4263	200	10065	500	16342	200	23240	1000	28832	200
4270	200	10317	400	16393	200	23443	400	28850	1000
4276	400	10334	400	16400	400	23528	200	28885	200
4280	200	10358	500	16516	200	23610	400	28901	1000
4283	400	10413	200	16546	200	23698	500	28962	200
4336	200	10436	200	16579	500	23726	500	29107	400
4346	400	10438	500	16676	200	23754	200	29199	200
4363	200	10545	400	16739	400	23806	400	29200	500
4377	400	10673	400	16775	200	24009	500	29237	400
4421	400	1061[illegible]	400	16863	200	24040	400	29333	400
4540	200	10671	500	16961	1000	24139	200	29436	200
4657	200	10697	200	17112	500	24210	1000	29423	400
4673	500	10940	200	17215	500	24297	200	29548	400
4721	200	11089	100000	17327	10000	24332	200	29560	500
4722	400	11099	200	17410	200	24348	200	29584	200
4752	200	11166	400	17411	500	24377	200	29627	400
4821	400	11213	400	17488	200	24425	200	29645	200
4837	500	11240	1000	17550	400	24455	400	29796	200
4881	400	11317	400	17712	20	24492	400	29844	400
4923	1000	11497	400	17775	400	24517	200	29882	1000
5000	400	11505	500	17887	200	24617	200	29923	1000
5036	400	11617	400	17946	200	24628	200	29961	400
5115	5000	11949	400	17967	200				

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

11081	1000	7253	500	12055	400	17328	200	5120	200
11082	1000	7254	500	12056	400	17329	200	22981	200
11083	1000	7256	500	12057	400	17330	200	22982	200
11084	1000	7257	500	12059	400	5111	200	22983	200
11085	1000	7258	500	12060	400	5112	200	22984	200
11086	1000	7259	500	17321	200	5113	200	22985	200
11087	1000	7260	500	17322	200	5114	200	22986	200
11088	1000	12051	400	17323	200	5116	200	22987	200
11090	1000	12052	400	17324	200	5117	200	22988	200
7251	500	12053	400	17325	200	5118	200	22990	200
7252	500	12054	400	17326	200	5119	200		

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KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 367. June 6, 1866.

13, 44, 30, 17, 14, 25, 51, 47, 71, 69, 12, 23, 22.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 368, June 6, 1866.

77, 58, 22, 59, 69, 60, 29, 20, 10, 26, 12, 33, 44, 68.

SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 267. June 6, 1866.

32, 28, 66, 6, 21, 36, 26, 57, 2, 30, 50, 47, 7.

SHELBY—CLASS No. 268, June 6, 1866.

33, 59, 78, 43, 24, 2, 16, 46, 12, 77, 54, 5, 6, 7.

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TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

PATERSON RACES—THIRD DAY.

FIRST RACE—Hurdle Race; Two Miles over Eight Hurdles.

Messrs. Evans & Francis enter ch. h. Nightlock, 5 years.
D. Reedy enters b. h. Zigzag, 6 years.
T. B. Read enters b. m. Fanny Bradley, 5 years.
F. Wood's br. h. Gen. Williams, 6 years.
M. Tierney's b. h. Roscoe, 5 years.
A. Smith's ch. m. Nannie Craddock, aged.

SECOND RACE—The Sequel Stakes, a Sweepstake Premium of $400 for three-year olds; $100 entrance, half forfeit; two-mile dash. The winner of the Derby to carry 5 pounds extra. Closed with 14 entries.

1. Mr. John Hunter enters ch. c. Tom Wolfolk, by Lexington, dam Floride by Wagner.
2. Mr. John Hunter enters ch. f. Fadette, by imp. Balrownie, dam imp. Comfort by Irish Bird-Catcher.
3. Mr. John Hunter enters b. f. Ulrica, by Lexington, dam imp. Amelia by Young Emelius.
4. Mr. T. B. Read enters br. c. Marshall Anderson, by Lexington, dam Ariel by imp. Sarpedon.
5. Mr. J. S. Watson enters b. c. Remorse, by imp. Eclipse, dam Rescue by Bethune.
6. Mr. F. Morris enters ch. f. by Prophet, dam Barbarity by Simoon.
7. Mr. F. Morris enters b. f. Prophetess, by Prophet, dam Sally Ward, Jr., by imp. Glencoe.
8. Mr. D. McDaniels enters ch. f. Enchantress, by Lexington, dam Ellen Bateman by Glencoe.
9. Mr. D. McConn enters (M. H. Sanford) ch. c. King Lear, by Lexington, dam Tokay by imp. Yorkshire.
10. Mr. D. McConn enters (M. H. Sanford) b. f. Dot, by Mad Anthony, dam Laura White by Glencoe.
11. Mr. D. McDaniels enters b. c. Ripley, by Jeff. Davis, dam Nina by Boston.
12. Mr. Samuel J. Carter enters ch. c. by Highlander, dam by imp. Shamrock.
13. Mr. P. C. Bush enters b. f. Bella Donna, by imp. Lapidist, dam Madonna by imp. Yorkshire.
14. Mr. P. C. Bush enters b. f. Satinstone, by imp. Lapidist, dam Rhoda by imp. Glencoe.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $1,000, for all ages, three-mile heats.

Mr. Hunter enters b. h. Kentucky, 5 years.
Bowie & Hall enter gr. c. Richmond, 11 years.

FOURTH RACE.—Sweepstakes for two-year-olds, half-mile, $50 entrance, p. p.; $200 added. Closed with 12 entries.

1. Mr. P. W. Cameron enters b. f. Maid of Honor, by Newminster, dam Himalaya.
2. Mr. P. W. Cameron enters b. c. Hampton Court, by Young Melbourne, dam Durindana.
3. Mr. J. S. Watson enters b. c. Jubal, by imp. Balrownie, dam Julia, by imp. Glencoe.
4. Mr. J. S. Watson enters b. f. Bonnie Doon, by imp. Balrownie, dam Pasta, by Revenue.
5. Mr. J. S. Watson enters b. f. Vixen, by Vandal, dam imp. L'Anglaise, by Hebbie Noble.
6. Mr. Thos. Puryear enters ch. c., by Planet, dam Rosa Bonheur by Glencoe.
7. Mr. Jno. Hunter enters b. f. Flora McIvor, by Lexington, dam Florida, by Wagner.
8. Mr. F. Morris enters g. c. by imp. Eclipse, dam Fidelity, by imp. Glencoe.
9. Mr. Morris enters b. f. by imp. Eclipse, dam Barbarity, by Simoon.
10. Mr. F. Morris enters br. c. by Lexington, dam Lucy Fowler, by Albion.
11. Mr. P. C. Bush enters (Messrs. Forbes & Jerome,) b. f. Redwing, by imp. Balrownie, dam Cyclone, by Vandal.
12. Mr. P. C. Bush enters (Messrs. Forbes & Jerome,) br. c. Freelance, by imp. Balrownie, dam Zuliaka, by Willis.

FIFTH RACE.—The Consolation Premium of $300, for all ages, 1¼ mile dash.

Horses beaten once during this meeting allowed 7 lbs., those beaten twice or more, 14 lbs. Entrance money to go to second horse.

J. S. Watson enters b. c. Julius, 4 years.
M. H. Sanford enters b. m. Nannie Butler, 5 years.
J. W. Weldon enters b. c. Knighthood, 4 years.
J. W. Weldon enters gr. f. Lapwing, 3 years.
R. A. Alexander enters b. h. Norwich, 4 years.
D. McDaniels enters ch. g. by Arlington, dam Lucy Hazall.

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